

# Afghan pact proposals could lead to Russian withdrawal

ul put forward a political settlement plan last night that could lead to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. It called for talks with neighbouring countries "without preconditions, including, however, the cessation of all

hostile acts while negotiating continues. The key elements, with Soviet approval, include agreements with Pakistan and Iran on normalizing relations and a guarantee by Washington and Moscow of the accords.

## Moscow backs peace initiative

Michael Binyon

, May 14

days before the first top meeting between Soviet and Afghan statesmen since the invasion of Afghanistan, Afghan Government today

laid a blueprint for a political settlement which, it says, could lead to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country.

plan calls for bilateral meetings with Pakistan and Iran on normalizing relations, political guarantees by the Soviet Union and the US for an overall settlement acceptable to the

regime in Kabul.

essential component of plan is that the United States should give "a clearly stated commitment not to

out any subversive activities against Afghanistan, including the territories of third

ries". A settlement was reached, statement said, which put an end to armed invasions and that there would be no form of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

statement said that in proposing talks without any preconditions Afghanistan assumed that all hostile activity against the country would cease

while negotiations were going on.

In addition to guarantees by the two superpowers China was conspicuously absent in the proposals—Afghanistan said a political settlement should also take account of military and political activity in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. This provision is clearly directed at the United States.

The statement said that the Afghan Government would have to be directly involved in all discussions itself—a clear reply to the neutralization proposal put forward by the European Community, which was rejected as "constituting a settlement above the head of the Kabul regime".

Credit for this latest initia-

tive was given to Cuba, which as chairman of the non-aligned movement, was said to be willing to offer its good services.

Señor Isidoro Malmierca Peñal, the Cuban Foreign Minister, recently visited Moscow, Kabul and Islamabad.

Withdrawal timetable: The new initiative was broadcast on Kabul's government-controlled radio (and monitored in Delhi).

"During negotiations with Pakistan and Iran, the question of Russian pull-out will be discussed in terms of a timetable," the broadcast said.

It also called on the three neighbouring countries to "remove sensitive issues" in negotiations.

The proposals echo statements by President Leonid Brezhnev, who has said Soviet troops would not be withdrawn until an end of all outside interference is guaranteed.

The Afghan Government statement seemed timed to coincide with a meeting beginning in Islamabad on Saturday of the Islamic Conference Organization, which in January suspended the Karmal Government as illegal.

Thousands of trade unionists marched in protest at Government policy in most large cities and towns, but employers in key industries reported that many people had worked

normally. Ford said production at most vehicle plants was normal. Unilever reported near-normal working and GEC said most of its 160,000 employees were working.

Local government administrative staff worked almost normally, although National and Local Government Officers' Association pickets were on duty at many town halls.

None of the regional health authorities reported a need for emergency measures. Hospitals worked almost normally, although members of unions involved supported demonstrations and protests in many areas.

In Northern Ireland, the TUC call was largely rejected. Buses and trains were unaffected, though between 40 and 50 per cent of the 7,000 workers employed by Harland and Wolff stayed away.

In Wales, the miners provided solid support for the TUC's call and 35 pits were shut. According to the Engineering Employers' Federation in South Wales only 19 of 159 affiliated companies had difficulties.

Holidaymakers were little affected. At Heathrow Airport, flights left normally and only 1,500 of 56,000 airport workers turned up at a day of action meeting.

Most families received their delivery of milk and mail was also delivered.

## Nato ministers present a united front on Iran and Afghanistan

Michael Hornsby and

y Stanhope

, May 14

to foreign and defence ministers ended a four-hour meeting here today with a unanimous condemnation of the invasion of Afghanistan by the Iranian authorities.

call to the Iranian authorities to release the American hostages "immediately and un-

dered" Francis Pym, Britain's foreign Secretary, also urged to the allies a pack of new equipment for their forces, including a ring of the number of guns in military regiments in the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR).

Afghanistan, the ministers said in their final communiqué for "the total and immediate withdrawal of all forces", and said that "people of Afghanistan be free to shape their fate without outside interference".

separate declaration on expressed "continued concern over the illegal nature of United States diplomatic personnel and property in Iran in flagrant violation of international law".

EEC foreign ministers are

due to discuss a possible new Middle East initiative in Naples on May 17 and 18. Most member states now feel that the possibilities of the Camp David accords have been exhausted, and that no lasting settlement in the Middle East can be achieved without closer involvement of the PLO.

In his statement, Mr Muskie also said that the United States would be "disappointed" if EEC governments failed to carry out their commitment of last month to impose full trade and economic sanctions on Iran if the hostages in Tehran were not on the way to being released by May 17.

Mr Muskie would not be drawn on whether he thought the sanctions should cover all existing trade contracts with Iran (and not just new trade), but said that the sanctions must include the Iranian and make clear to them that they have to pay a price for holding the hostages.

American officials travelling with Mr Muskie were blunter: they said that the EEC would be indulging in "legalistic quibbling" if it tried to pretend that last January's Soviet-verified

Continued page 7, col 3

## Dearer Saudi oil may add 2p to petrol price

Saudi Arabia is raising the price of its crude oil by \$2 a barrel to \$28 and back-dating the increase to April 1. It may put British pump prices up by 2p a gallon for four star brands. British Petroleum and Shell have made major gas discoveries. The Shell find in the North Sea could be the largest field discovered. BP has discovered a second oil reservoir at Kimmeridge, Dorset. Page 19

## Bristol riot report

The Bristol riot last month began after allegations that a black man's trousers had been torn by a policeman taking part in a cafe raid, a report by the Commission for Racial Equality says. It recommends more foot-patrol policing in the St Paul's area of the city.

Other officers, a sergeant and three constables were taken to hospital suffering a shock and minor injuries in the explosion, which was about 4.20 am. All were later released. PC Hickling was said to be satisfactory after a four-hour operation in which his hand was amputated. He always picked himself up.

PC Hickling, who lives at home with his parents, is engaged to be married and was planning to move into a new maisonette on July 1. Miss Lorraine Kopas, his fiancée, said they would not be able to make the move now but added: "He was never one to get depressed. He always picked himself up."

Hunt for siege man

Scotland Yard issued photographs and descriptions of the leader of the Iranian Embassy siege man and a woman seen with him. The man, Sami Muhammad Ali, disappeared shortly before the start of the siege.



Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, speaking to a union rally at Mayesbrook Park, Essex, yesterday.

Photograph by David Jones

## Patchy response by workers to TUC call for day of action

By Craig Seton

Response to the Trade Union Congress's call for a day of action across Britain yesterday was sporadic and patchy. Trade union support was most solid in Scotland, South Wales and on Merseyside, particularly among miners and dockers. Transport difficulties were the most persistent, but in many areas the response was lukewarm and most industrial and commercial concerns appeared to have escaped serious disruption.

The great majority of people appeared to have rejected the call and had made it a day of determination to work. The Confederation of British Industry said: Between 90 and 95 per cent of employees of member companies had worked.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said he was "not dissatisfied with the total result" and predicted that the labour movement would keep pressure on the Government. But there was little likelihood of the day of action being repeated at an early date.

Tens of thousands of trade unionists marched in protest at Government policy in most large cities and towns, but employers in key industries reported that many people had worked normally.

in London, 15,000 people took part in rallies and marches, according to the TUC, and a further 9,000 in demonstrations throughout the south east.

The National Coal Board said that 106 of 219 pits were fully or partly

working. In Yorkshire, most of the areas 62 pits were closed. Services at Euston, St Pancras and Paddington railway stations in London were shut. London commuter services operated patchily, with practically no services on Western Region and none on London Midland. Absenteeism was mainly responsible.

The London Underground services were almost normal, but only 60 per cent of buses were operating. Thousands of motorists crowded the roads in London and other cities and there was severe congestion on some routes.

Fewer than 20,000 of the country's 708,000 civil servants were reported to be on strike. The National Union of Teachers reported that 60 of its 553 local associations had decided to stage a half day strike, and most children attended school normally.

One of the most successfully disrupted areas was Fleet Street, where action by print union workers stopped all national newspapers except the Daily Express and the Star, of which a total of 180,000 copies were printed in Manchester.

The Engineering Employers' Federation estimated that 90 per cent of its members had arrived for work. ICI, with 88,000 workers, reported less

## Opposition to Government policy will continue, Mr Murray says

By Paul Roulledge  
Labour Editor

The TUC is to continue its campaign of political opposition to the Government's social and economic policies, but there is little likelihood of an early repetition of the "day of action" which disrupted the country yesterday.

After studying reports from union organizers of strikes, marches, and rallies last night, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC said: "The campaign will continue as long as it is needed, of that I am absolutely certain. It is no particular joy to us to divert our energies to this sort of action. We would much rather be arguing with the Government and working out an alternative strategy with the Government. The sooner we start the better."

Assessments are expected to be given at today's meeting of the Cabinet from the employment, industry and transport ministries.

It might even emerge that the ministerial mood will be conciliatory. Mr Fowler, speaking to the BBC's *World at One*, insisted that the Government certainly took the TUC's views seriously.

their policies, which are producing massive unemployment and rampant inflation. In the meantime, the TUC campaign would be continuing along the general lines already pursued.

It is not so much a question of the TUC building up pressure. That pressure is building up in the country. There is no doubt about that. One of the purposes of the day of action was to focus that pressure."

The Government may take some temporary comfort from the number of people who did not take the day off work, but they cannot withstand this pressure that will build up. Of that I am sure."

The TUC general secretary did not hide his disappointment that many more people than expected had worked normally, particularly on the buses and trains.

He said: "I would have preferred to see some more out in these sectors, but I am perfectly satisfied with the reaction. We succeeded to the extent that up and down the country there have been literally hundreds of meetings." He told journalists:

"It is you and the CBI who invented a general strike. We are not measuring this in terms of a general strike, or in the numbers of millions of people who would not go to work."

The real test of the value of the day of action activities will be seen in the months ahead.

The general council will decide what should be done "in the light of the needs of the situation", but Mr Murray held out no prospect of that day of action.

## Average earnings rise by more than 20 per cent despite steel strike

By David Blake

Economics Editor

Pay increased by more than 3 per cent in March, making the fastest annual rise in more than four years. The underlying annual rate of increase in average earnings was just over 20 per cent and the Department of Employment is reconciled to a further jump in April.

The March increase in average earnings was greater than expected as it had been thought that earnings would be depressed by the direct and indirect effects of the steel

strike. However it seems that other special factors, most notably back pay, cancelled this out during the month.

The increase of 20.1 per cent in average earnings over the level in March, 1979, is thought to give a fair indication of the likely underlying trend.

The figure is the same as that recorded in January but higher than February's figure, when special factors connected with the steel strike depressed the index.

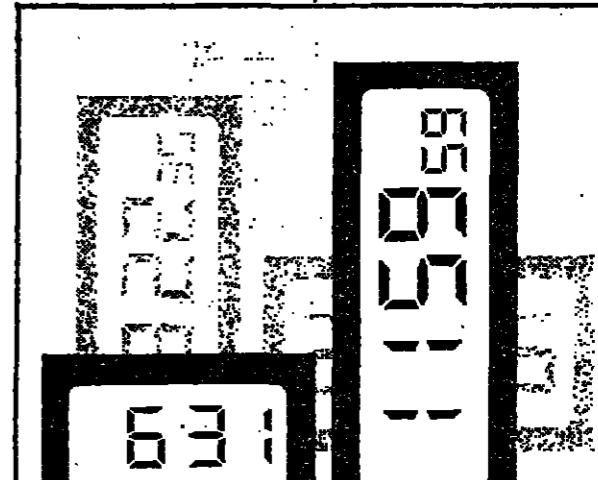
In spite of recent government denials that its own pay increases have been an important

factor in fuelling the sharp rise in the level of earnings, the latest figures seem to suggest that public sector pay is increasing more rapidly than in the rest of the economy.

While the Department of Employment's new index, covering 21 million workers in the economy as a whole, is rising by more than 20 per cent, the index for the 11 million workers covered by the old calculations rose by only 17.8 per cent in the year to March, a drop from the previous month's figure.

Mr Murray went on: "We will be waiting for signs from the politicians that they are having another think about

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Continued from page 1

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DAY OF ACTION

# Parliament: Lord Hailsham says May 14 was Tories' best propaganda weapon for 30 years

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, yesterday described the TUC's day of action as the best propaganda weapon given to the Tory Party for 30 years.

Rejected by Lord Elwyn-Jones, Labour's former Lord Chancellor, for his unseemly joy over the political bonus for his party, the Lord Chancellor retorted that he felt no joy at the discomfiture of his fellow citizens. But, he went on, when one was bowled a long hop, there was no reason why one should not hit it six.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Hailsham added that there was increasing resentment from rank-and-file trade unionists at the incompetence and stupidity of some of their leaders. As far as he knew, millions of workers were not consulted but were told what to do.

He doubted if there was much consultation between Mr Len Murray, the General Council of the TUC, and the rank and file. It was difficult to see how there could be an effective protest against the economic policies of a government by taking it out on one's fellow citizens.

Later, during a debate on the appointment of Mr Ian MacGregor as chairman of British Steel, Lord Trentham, Minister of State, Department of Industry, described the day of action as "this day of stupidity". Against the will of perhaps three-quarters of ordinary trade unionists, some of their leaders, encouraged by

Opposition politicians, had made it impossible for them to work.

Estimates suggested that this day of stupidity could have cost the nation hundreds of millions of pounds, the minister added.

Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Civil Service Department, told the House that only a small proportion of civil servants, less than 2 per cent, had not reported for work. He thanked them for their attitude and for overcoming transport difficulties.

Lord Soames pointed out that civil servants absent from work without authority would be in breach of contracts of their employment and would lose pay as a result. There were some trade disputes between the Government and its employees but that did not legally justify them in withdrawing their labour.

To Lord Underhill on the Labour benches, who said that

meetings in factories and departments up and down the country had decided what free action trade unionists would take, Lord Soames replied that the day of action had met with the general feeling that it was not in the national interest.

From the Labour benches

Lord Elwyn-Jones said it was now the duty of the House to avoid further exasperation, tension and confrontation which the Government had built up between itself and the trade unions.

Lord Blyton, another Labour peer, added that the only mistake made by the TUC was that the day of action should have been on "Derby day".

Parliamentary report, page 4

## Cycling: MP puts case for better facilities

By Our Political Correspondent

Yesterday's "flood of cyclists" into London had again shown that the bicycle is an excellent alternative to the "ailing public transport network", Mr Anthony Green, Conservative MP for Liverpool, Wavertree, and chairman of the Commons all-party Friends of Cycling Group, said last night.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Transport, said yesterday that six local authorities had been promised or given financial support in providing special cycle routes and facilities.

## Mr Murray: Government ideology 'leading to disaster'

By Richard Ford

The Government's ideological policies were leading Britain to disaster, with rising unemployment, increasing inflation and cuts to public services, Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, told a rally yesterday.

The Conservatives were trying to stifle the trade union movement by legal means and were using unemployment to reduce the union's bargaining power.

But he said the Government

had failed to silence the union, who were acting responsibly in "warning the British people of the dangers they faced".

Mr Murray told an estimated

500 trade unionists at a rally in Maysbrook Park, near Barking, east London, that the trade

unions' alternative policies were "policies of compassion, compromise and realism".

He drew loud cheers when he attacked the "gutter press" for their criticism of the protest. They could not attack the TUC's policies or rebut them so they turned to the classical methods used by sections of the press to attack personalities, he said.

The object of the day of action which, he said, was being supported by thousands of workers throughout Britain, was to protest at the way the country was being run. The unions spoke for the unemployed, schoolchildren, the sick, and for compassionate and caring societies.

They knew there were difficulties but the Government was

multiplying them. "We are offered policies of division, setting person against person, which are inadequate to meet the needs."

The Government's policies were economic, social and political nonsense. Inflation had doubled and unemployment was at one and a half million and would reach two million soon.

"What we are offered by the Tories to improve industrial relations is a different version of legal means already tried. They believe that if you want to improve industrial relations you put legal shackles on the trade unions."

That Mr Murray said, was being done in the name of the ideology of the market place "where money is king" when the length of your purse deter-

mined your place in the hospital queue or your children's education.

"Whatever may be the attacks on the Trades Union Congress in calling this day of action we accept our responsibility to the British people. The voice is the voice of reason, the voice of common sense and the voice of conscience. Our strategy is to use the nation's resources in putting people back to work," Mr Murray said.

"We serve our members and we respond to them and we will give a lead. We are not accountable to the leaders writers of The Sun, The Daily Telegraph and the others."

Defending the unions against criticism that the day of action was politically motivated, Mr

Murray said pensions and jobs

was politics but the TUC was not in part politics. What the Government was offering was party politics at their most frayed.

The protest was against a year of neglect; perhaps the trade unions should not have left it so long.

"The Government's response to us, abetted by their lackeys and lackeys of the press, was twofold: firstly to shut us up and secondly to use legal means to reduce bargaining power.

The rally gave Mr Murray, who was accompanied on the platform by Mr Ronald Todd, national executive officer of the National and General Workers Union, and Miss Jo Richardson, Labour MP for Barking, a rousing reception.

The police, however, who

had

demonstrators resting and making the most of the sunshine in Holland Park, London, before moving on to Westminster.

## Rallies: The media come under fire

By John Witherow

Trade union leaders yesterday attacked press coverage of the day and placed much of the blame on the media for the lukewarm response to the strike call.

"We have been vilified by the media, a media mass of which is prostituting itself to a pro-employer partnership," Mr Jack Dromey, secretary of the South East Regional Council of the Trades Union Congress, said.

He told a stormy meeting of about 1,500 people in Central

Hall, Westminster, designed to be the centrepiece of London's day of action, that the "confused position" was due to propaganda in the press.

"A speech by Mr Alex Kitson, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, was continually interrupted by heckling before scuffles broke out between stewards and about a dozen people holding a placard stating: 'All strikes should be political'."

The demonstrators, some with

punk hairstyles and clothes, were ejected from the hall.

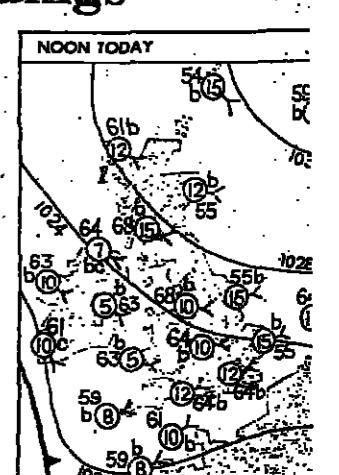
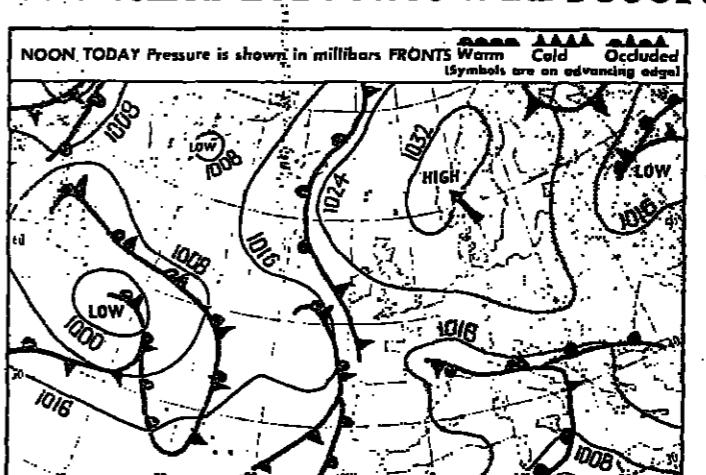
Mr Kitson said government policies were to blame for the collapse of industry and called for import controls to stop the closure of factories and curtail rising unemployment.

He was supported by Mr Norman Atkinson, Labour MP for Haringey, Tottenham, who said the government had started "a massive anti-trade union campaign in this country".

With Central Hall only half full, Mr Dromey admitted that many trade unionists had worked yesterday

Last night in London, yesterday's *Morning Star* not published in common all other national newspapers were hoping normal production of a paper today.The one newspaper which did appear in London was *Free Nation* published by right-wing London Association which said it had cut its print of 250,000 to 100,000 to disclose what it had been printed.

## Weather forecast and recordings



## Schools: Inner London is most affected

By Diana Geddes  
Education Correspondent

Most children in Britain had a normal day at school yesterday. By and large teachers turned up to teach, panitons to open schools, and drivers to drive the school buses. Some schools, however, were closed and thousands of children had at least part of their schooling disrupted.

Inner London, where many teachers were on strike, appeared to have suffered most with one fifth of its primary schools and nearly half of its secondary schools closed for at least part of the day.

The National Union of Teachers, which represents just over half of all teachers in England and Wales, reported that 60 of its 558 local associations had decided to stage a half-day strike. But that did not necessarily mean that all members of those associations joined in the action.

All other teachers' unions in England and Wales took no part.

In Scotland, where most schools had been closed on Tuesday because of a strike over pay by teachers, only a handful of schools were affected.

Schools in Dundee, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, Scotland, were closed.

In Northern Ireland, Belfast, Londonderry, and Derry, schools were closed.

In Wales, Cardiff, Swansea, and Newport, schools were closed.

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The annual conference of the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA) in Southwark adjourned yesterday to enable delegations to join local union members on a march.

Mr Kenneth Thomas, CPSA general secretary, addressing a rally after the march, urged support for moves to oppose the Government's policies.

Times Newspapers Ltd regret that *The Times* Educational Supplement and *The Times Higher Educational Supplement* will not be published this week because of the refusal of some members of the National Graphical Association to accept changes in the production schedules made necessary by the TUC's day of action.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: C, cloud; I, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Aberdeen s 10 62 Cardiff s 10 62 Jersey s 10 62 Naples s 10 62

Algiers s 20 62 Colombo s 10 62 London s 10 62 Oslo s 10 62

Aldermaston s 12 62 Copenhagen s 10 62 Lyon s 10 62 Ottawa s 10 62

Athens s 17 62 Edinburgh s 11 57 Luxembourg s 10 61 Paris s 10 62

Barcelona s 17 62 Edinburgh s 11 57 Luxembourg s 10 61 Paris s 10 62

Belfast s 10 62 Funchal s 10 62 Malta s 23 73 Tel Aviv s 10 61

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## DAY OF ACTION

## The industry: Executives delighted by high level of turnout

avid Hewson, a biggest companies and financial institutions of the City of London reported that had barely been affected yesterday's day of action. Engineering Employers' liaison estimated that 90 per cent of its members' employees had arrived for work, said that the effect of the strike on production had been negligible.

which employs 88,000 in the United Kingdom, absenteeism at some of its sites was less than normal. Some employees had taken precautions to ensure that would arrive for work. A turnout of employees at bigger industrial concerns already surprised and delighted company executives, had placed themselves for disruption. The Confederation of British Industry said it had proved the correctness of the British over.

spokesman for Ford said production at most vehicle sites had been normal, that most people who had arrived had got in touch with the company to say they had transport difficulties. The company had yet to decide whether it would pay those who did not arrive. Heileman's annual meeting in London was told that attendance was near normal. Sir David Orr, the company's chairman, praised employees, including a junior who had crossed London on roller skates, for their efforts in reaching offices.

General Electric Corporation said that most of its 150 sites employing 160,000 were working normally.

## he North: Coal sites affected

Ronald Kershaw

Yorkshire, shift returns that out of 63 pits in the field, 14 were working normally, despite intensive action. Mr Arthur Gill, the Yorkshire miners' agent, said:

Scargill joined about 3,000 others at Sheffield who were heading to the City Hall where restricted public spending and the Government's

policy.

National Coal Board in theshire estimated that the shift had cost about 125,000 in lost production. In the West's western area, which extends from Cumbria to south Durham, 18 out of 21 pits were working normally.

Midlands area, which includes Kent, had 50 out of 55 working normally.

Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and south Derbyshire, out of 11 pits were working along with the three pits in the region's main areas was very heavy.

British Leyland, the largest employer, said absenteeism was no higher than normal. People were determined to get to work and did so.

Many workers starting the day shift said they were not supporting what they thought was a political strike by Mr Murray. Mr Kevin Minogue, of Rubery, Birmingham, an inspector at Longbridge, was supported by others when he said:

"People here have had enough of strikes. Most of us want to get on with the job and get the company back on its feet."

At BL's Rover works, Solihull, some workers arrived by taxi and said they thought it was worth the expense as a protest against "hard liners" who had ordered a stoppage.

The region's public transport was intermittent, although better than expected. During the rush hour 30 of the 150 bus services were off the road but this was later reduced to 10.

British Rail ran a limited service on most local routes and during the morning a restricted Inter-City service began to London.

Mr Stephen Rankin, local director of the Confederation of British Industry, said they felt 95 per cent of workers in West Midlands had gone to work. "We are delighted," Mr Murray has misjudged the mood of his members. They have turned this into a real day of action," he said on the shop floor.

About 3,500 of the region's 360,000 affiliated TUC members supported a march through the centre of Birmingham.

## arrow: No marches—they needed the day's pay

Martin Buckerby

men of Jarrow were not the march yesterday. The one whose name became a word for protest about unemployment and the effects of industrial decline, seemed ready to slumber in the undisturbed by industrial

most of the factories were king as normal, and there no marches or rallies in town; only in neighbouring

Shields was there a protest meeting, attended by over 100 trade unionists. Jarrow, which is wilting under an unemployment rate of 13 per cent, or one person in four of work, there was no peace, although not that shocked any support the Government.

the one remaining shop, the mercantile Dry Dock, of the workers had withdrawn their labour, and a stood quiet.

NEI-Reyrolle, engineering it just over the border in Burn, was also hit, but where the workers did not. "The lads don't want less a day's pay," an engineering shop steward said. "They can't afford it."

## Wales: The miners avert a non-event

From Tim Jones  
Cardiff

although the manual staff at some factories had failed to report for work. Lucas and Talbot said that their business was largely unaffected, although the car firm had lost all production at its Linwood plant.

Despite fears that transport

would be one of the worst affected sectors, the National Freight Corporation, which

embraces British Road Services, National Carriers, Pickfords, Roadline and many other

companies, said it was working virtually normally.

The 35 pits in South Wales were shut at a cost of 30,000 tonnes, valued at £1m, but in North Wales Bersham colliery, the only one in the principality to have a secret ballot, operated normally. Most of the 680 miners at the Point of Ayr colliery near by also reported for work.

The City was more sparsely populated than usual, but the financial institutions worked normally. The London Chamber of Commerce estimated that between 60 and 70 per cent of staff had reported for work. City companies felt that this was largely because the London Underground was running, contrary to expectations.

The Bank of England worked normally, and at Lloyd's business was as usual, although a few entrances which would normally have been open were closed for the day. The Baltic Exchange, where only one member of staff had failed to turn up for work because of transport difficulties, said that it was completely unaffected.

Many City firms had made arrangements for their staff to stay within walking distance of work on Tuesday night, or to share cars yesterday morning. A few companies had given staff the day off, and a number of those working allowed employees to leave early in order to catch the restricted number of Underground and main line trains home.

## Midlands: A normal working day

From Arthur Osman  
Birmingham

A trainee journalist in the Midlands told her editor yesterday that she felt obliged to join the day of action because her conscience dictated she should do so.

She was then asked, as part of her training, to submit an exercise of up to 5,000 words on why she supported Mr Len Murray's views and how it would affect the country.

She decided to return to normal working. So did at least 90 per cent of the region's industrial workers.

There were delays on the buses and trains but they were surmounted, although traffic in the region's main areas was very heavy.

British Leyland, the largest employer, said absenteeism was no higher than normal. People were determined to get to work and did so.

Many workers starting the day shift said they were not supporting what they thought was a political strike by Mr Murray. Mr Kevin Minogue, of Rubery, Birmingham, an inspector at Longbridge, was supported by others when he said:

"People here have had enough of strikes. Most of us want to get on with the job and get the company back on its feet."

At BL's Rover works, Solihull, some workers arrived by taxi and said they thought it was worth the expense as a protest against "hard liners" who had ordered a stoppage.

The region's public transport was intermittent, although better than expected. During the rush hour 30 of the 150 bus services were off the road but this was later reduced to 10.

British Rail ran a limited service on most local routes and during the morning a restricted Inter-City service began to London.

Mr Stephen Rankin, local director of the Confederation of British Industry, said they felt 95 per cent of workers in West Midlands had gone to work. "We are delighted," Mr Murray has misjudged the mood of his members. They have turned this into a real day of action," he said on the shop floor.

About 3,500 of the region's 360,000 affiliated TUC members supported a march through the centre of Birmingham.

Only the miners saved the day of action in Wales from being almost a non-event yesterday as workers in the private and public sector reported for work normally. The Wales CBI said 30,000 of the 40,000 it estimated had stayed away from work were members of the National Union of Mineworkers.

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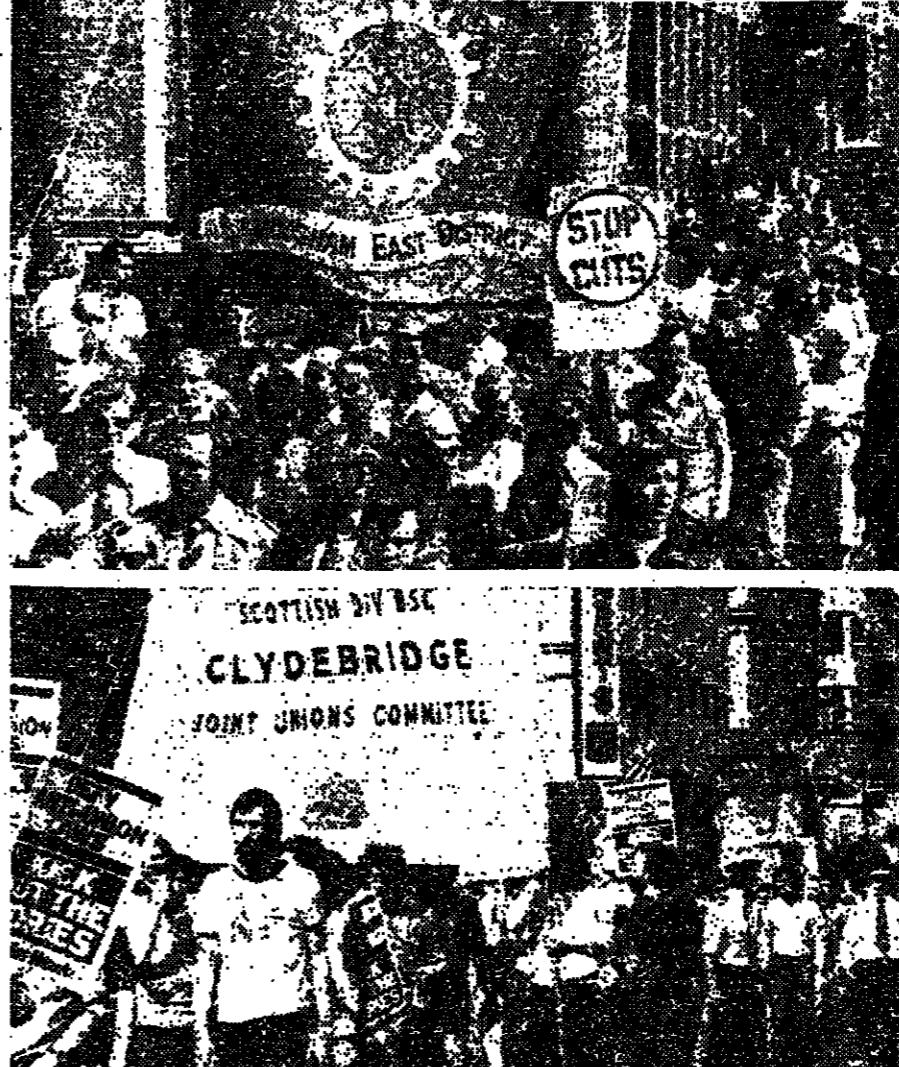
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On the march: While print workers (left) supported the day of action in Faringdon Street London, yesterday, trade unionists rallied in Birmingham (top) and Glasgow.



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## BL: Production stopped at only one factory

By Clifford Webb  
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

British Leyland workers ignored the call in such numbers that delighted factory managers abandoned plans to count those who reported. Instead they counted those staying away and found that fewer than 4,000 of the group's 140,000 United Kingdom labour force were absent.

Production was halted at only one plant. Most of the 2,000 manual workers stayed away from Albion Glasgow, which produces truck components for Leyland Vehicles.

Production was halted at only one plant. Most of the 2,000 manual workers stayed away from an adjoining park. Shop stewards had forecast 10,000.

BL said last night: "We are

delighted with the superb turnout today. We have lost very little production thanks to the responsible attitude shown by our employees."

buretters, Birmingham, Speke body plant, Liverpool, and the bus factory at Workington.

Unofficial estimates suggest that 80 per cent of employees turned up at those four plants, enabling production to continue with varying difficulties. Many workers had made arrangements to "pool" their cars.

At Longbridge, the group's biggest car plant, the militant shop stewards committee's call for a big demonstration was a dismal failure. Only 100 turned up for a mass meeting on an adjoining park. Shop stewards had forecast 10,000.

Ulster: Buses and trains run but big firms suffer

From Christopher Thomas  
Belfast

The 200,000 members of TUC-affiliated unions in Northern Ireland rejected the strike call. Even the buses and trains were unaffected, which surprised the employers.

Northern Ireland Railways said: "Everybody is in. Services are operating normally."

Ulsterbus, the state bus company, said there was a full turnout and all services were normal. Belfast airport said no one was on strike.

However, the two biggest employers in the province were affected. Harland and Wolff the shipbuilders, said that between 40 and 50 per cent of its 7,000 workers had stayed away and Short Brothers, the aircraft manufacturers, said

that 25 per cent of its 6,700 employees were absent.

The Transport and General Workers' Union in Belfast said it was not able to say how many of its 70,000 members in Northern Ireland were on strike but it was not disappointed by the response.

"We are pleased," a senior official said. "Several engineering firms have been badly hit."

But the Engineering Employers' Association said it had received no reports of trouble from its 150-member companies.

Colonel James Souter, director of the CBI in Northern Ireland, said he was delighted at the response of the workforce. "It is a tribute to the common sense of the Ulster people."

## Scotland: Factory and shipyard closures

From Ronald Faux  
Edinburgh

The shipbuilding, coal mining, car and steel industries were worst affected yesterday in Scotland.

The Scott Lithgow and Govan shipyards on the Clyde were both brought to a halt. The Talbot car plant at Linwood was closed and there was no production at the Ravenscraig works of the British Steel Corporation.

Rolls-Royce aero engineering factories at Hillington and East Kilbride were halted and only four of Scotland's 19 coal mines were able to work.

Even so, Mr John Davidson, director of the Scottish CBI, described the day of action as "the flop of the year". There were some spectacular closures but the Scottish Engineering Employers' Federation reported that 80 per cent of the work force had turned out and more would have done so if they had been able to get to work.

Large companies and concerns operating normally included Weir, Babcock Power, Marrow, Hoover, the South of Scotland Electricity Board, British Steel (with the exception of Ravenscraig) and a host of other electronics and engineering companies.

BL's refinery at Grangemouth worked normally as did chemical and chemical engineering centres and British Leyland at Baillieston.

The Albion works of BL were idle and Michelin Tyres in Edinburgh was badly affected. Most banks, shops, offices and the postal service worked normally.

In Edinburgh more than 2,000 trade unionists paraded along Princes Street to the Usher Hall for a demonstration rally. The largest Scottish rally was in Glasgow where more than 14,000 turned out and heard speeches from trade union officials.

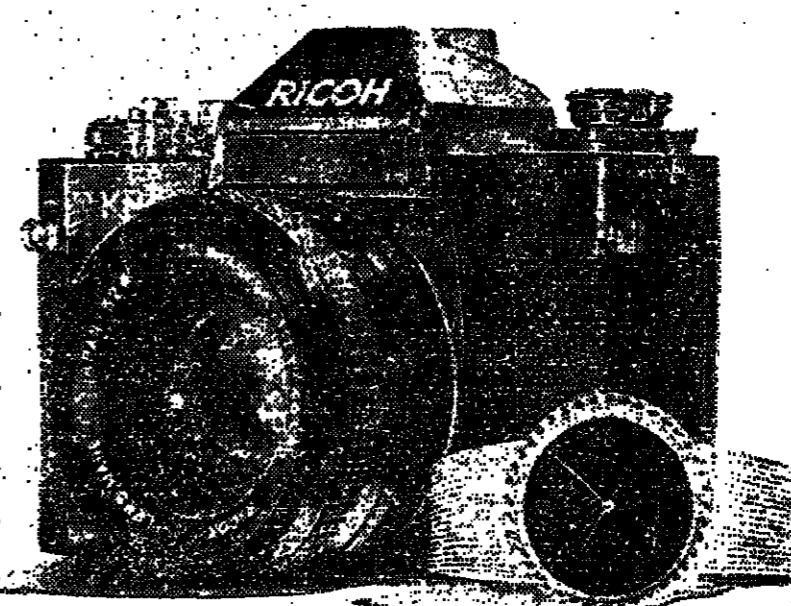
Leith dockers failed to report for work but Grangemouth operated normally.

At Aberdeen docks only about half the work force arrived and the ferry from Aberdeen to Shetland did not leave.

Although main airports operated normally other transport services were badly disrupted. Many trains were cancelled and the main ferry services to the Western Isles did not sail. British Rail reckoned that 80 per cent of Scottish services had been halted.

# RICOH

THE FRIENDLY GIANT FROM JAPAN.



Ricoh U.K., Harry Head House, Town Centre, Basingstoke, Hants, England.

Ricoh Co., Ltd., 1-15-5, 1-Chome, Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan.

PARLIAMENT, May 13 and 14, 1980

## EEC ministers will consider use of sanctions on Iran

House of Commons  
Iran (Temporary Powers) Bill  
which had its second reading during Monday night by 23 votes to 85—Government majority, 145 completed its passage through Commons this morning after an all-night sitting on its committee and remaining stages. There was no division on the third reading of the Bill and Tuesday's sitting ended at 7.33 am.

After five hours of debate on the first group of Committee stage amendments, these were headed by an amendment moved by Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) to exempt contracts of insurance from the Bill if it reflected by 151 votes to 33—Government majority, 128.

An Opposition amendment that sanctions should not proceed until the issue of the hostages was considered by the United Nations Security Council was rejected by 161 votes to 33—Government majority, 128. Another amendment that that United Kingdom should not need sanctions unless all other EEC countries agreed to do so was rejected by 161 votes to 32—Government majority, 129.

A Labour backbench amendment was also rejected by 150 votes to 33—Government majority, 141.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, who piloted the Bill through the House, answered questions about the situation in Iran, and said that it had not many hours after the Bill had gone to the House of Lords where it had its first reading.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said (over Humberside, Lab):

Will the Foreign Secretary

while at the meeting of the Nine Foreign Ministers taking place in Naples this weekend note the con-

siderable reservations there are about the sanctions Bill, and even more strongly about the timing of its proposed implementation?

What advice and line is the British foreign representation going to take on an simpler particularities in hearing the new United States Secretary of State, Mr Kissinger, speaking in Brussels calling for immediate and full implementation of the Bill?

Mr Shore (Mid Oxon, C)—If the discussions proceed satisfactorily

the Foreign Secretary will go to Naples equipped with the powers he said he would seek.

Mr Shore will review the whole situation that has hap-

pened since they met on April 22, to what extent they can find new diplomatic ways of making progress and to what extent it will be necessary to use the powers which we expect of them, they will all have achieved to impose economic sanctions.

Mr Shore—The Secretary of State will I would urge strongly at the time is ripe for a cool appraisal and a pause, and this is the sense of both sides of the House, before any further action is decided upon. I hope that will be put strongly to the other side of Europe.

Mr Shore—note what he has said.

The hostages have already been held for six months.

Mr Peter Temple-Morris (Leominster, C)—We will certainly continue to get the worst of all worlds in Iraq, as we work towards and quickly get a common sense and definite policy towards that country and a strategy towards the area as a whole.

Mr Hurd—I agree. We have such a policy. We take every opportunity to impress our partners and allies that a policy of ours needs to be considered in the whole framework of policy towards the Middle East.

**More BBC programmes broadcast to Russia**

BBC External Service broadcasts to both Russia and to the Soviet Union had been increased to a small extent and the scope for further increases was being considered. Mr Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said.

Mr Alan Macmillan (Farnham, C) has suggested that Mr. Thatcher was determined to flood the Soviet Union with propaganda from the minister should consider re-starting the Ukrainian language broadcasts of the BBC.

Exchanges on overseas broadcasts began when Mr. Robert Sefton (Harrow, Hornchurch, C) asked if, in the light of the growing number of Esperantists, the Overseas Service of the BBC would be directed to broadcast in Esperanto.

Mr Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C)—No sir. The BBC External Service broadcasts either in English, which is the Government's policy to promote as an international language, or in the native languages of selected countries or regions.

## Security of tenure for Eurocrats

There might well be too many civil servants in Brussels, but compared to the number in Scotland for instance, their number was not great, Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, said.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea North, Lab) asked the protest strike taking place in Brussels to be stopped. Mr. Frank Chapple ("a political demonstration"), whether, they were protected by trade union immunity legislation.

Lord Hailsham—The statutory im-

munity under section 13 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 is only applicable where the action is in contemplation or preparation.

There is an additional immunity in part, not extending to individuals, under Section 14, but this is more complicated than can be made the subject of a short answer to the question.

Mr Jay—That immunities in actions of tort under this section do not extend to actions arising from situations resulting in personal injury, or the ownership, occupation, control or use of property, if it is a trade dispute exists.

Lord Orr-Ewing—Did he see Mr. Len Murray on BBC television last Sunday when he claimed that it was the democratic right of 12

## New BSC chairman backs existing plans and agreements

House of Lords  
The appointment of Mr Ian MacGregor as chairman of the British Steel Corporation had not only been made without consultation with Parliament, but seemed to have been made without prior consultation with the Cabinet. Lord Eton of Dinton (Lab) said when he opened a debate on the appointment.

He said that Mr MacGregor had been appointed from July for three years on a salary of £45,000 plus £25,000 per annum was to be paid to Lazard Frères of New York in which Mr MacGregor had retained a 10 per cent interest.

He underlined that in a further £1,150,000 was to be payable to them on certain eventualities dependent on results achieved by Mr MacGregor. He would not comment on the terms of the agreement he said he would seek.

Lord Eton of Dinton will review the whole situation that has hap-

pened since they met on April 22, to what extent they can find new diplomatic ways of making progress and to what extent it will be necessary to use the powers which we expect of them, they will all have achieved to impose economic sanctions.

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'professor' Cosh was agitator, not PC, tells Peach inquest

Nicholas Timmins  
A special patrol group officer in the Blair Peach inquest said that he drove his police van empty along Orchard Avenue, after unloading his van at the junction with Beechcroft Avenue in Southall, where Mr Peach died from a massive head injury during the demonstration against the miners' strike in April last year.

Earlier witnesses, including Inspector Douglas Hopkins and Police Constable Greville Bint, told the inquest that they, another constable and a prisoner, possibly two prisoners, got into the van before it drove away from the junction. Inspector Alan Murray said that Mr Hopkins, another constable, and a prisoner, got into the van then.

Yesterday, however, Police Constable Raymond White, the inquest, said: "I believe it was wrong. I had no one on my mind."

He did not remember any prisoners. He had stayed in a corner for only about 30 seconds, he said. Mr Hopkins, his evidence, said he had next to PC White at the time away from the junction. PC White also said that as he turned into Beechcroft Avenue he slowed, but he had no recollection of the slam of a door.

On Tuesday the inquest heard Bint say he got out of the van at that corner before it turned down Beechcroft Avenue. PC White, who is the only G officer from his unit to have been suspended after the events in Southall, accounted some of the weapons found in his locker during a police search. He said a small metal shrapnel was given to him as a present by an American police officer during a holiday in the United States. A whip he'd bought from an Indian shop the same holiday.

During the search the cosh was found in the pocket of his jacket. He said a small metal shrapnel was given to him as a present by an American police officer during a holiday in the United States. A whip he'd bought from an Indian shop the same holiday.

On Tuesday the inquest heard that the blow that finally injured Mr Peach could have been delivered by a police truncheon.

Rutledge Crompton, head of the forensic Pathology Department at St George's Hospital, told the jury that of all the items he'd been shown, including those taken from police lockers, the most likely to have caused the injury was a police radio. He told the jury, however, that Mr Peach's skull was abnormally thin.

Police Constable Graham Woodcock, who was not at the scene in Beechcroft Avenue, earlier arrested an Asian man by the name of Bhushan who was armed, but acquitted, of possessing an offensive weapon in assault.

Mr Stephen Sedley, for the defence, produced a photograph showing PC Woodcock holding a brick and Mr Bhushan holding his head. Evidence given to the court, as read out, stated that he'd hit PC Woodcock hitting Mr Bhushan, although PC Woodcock denied yesterday he hit him in self-defence.

## Army and terrorists in long un battle on border

By Christopher Thomas

First The small Northern Ireland town of Middletown, on the border, was the scene of a long gun battle between terrorists and soldiers early yesterday. The Army said they fired as many as 400 rounds at a gang of gunmen shooting from a bridge which the police last night described as being "exactly on the border". The battle began soon after a driver, crossing the Ardoyne Bridge, from the Irish public was stopped by two soldiers who put a five-gallon drum in his car boot.

Grants may be used to aid immigrants

Our Political Editor  
The Government is expected to increase the funds given to local authorities to help them aid their immigrant populations.

It is likely to be accomplished by easing the criteria laid down under section 11 of the Local Government Act 1966, which at present restricts assistance to immigrants from Commonwealth countries.

A ministerial review of section 11 had reached an advanced stage. Mr Timothy Gaskin, Home Office Minister, said with responsibility for immigration relations, told the annual meeting of the British Caribbean Association in the use of Commons on Tuesday. He suggested that there "may be some scope for changing present current administrative criteria which may restrict the scope of the grant unnecessary". Assistance is needed only for Commonwealth migrants.

At the end of the Easter recess, Mr Liam Whelan, Home Secretary, began discussions with his junior ministers to see the positive side of the government's policies on race, but he accentuated

## Civil Service to be cut by further 75,000, Commons is told

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Cuts proposed by the Government will reduce the number of civil servants from 732,000, the total power, to 630,000 by 1984. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, announced in the Commons on Tuesday. She said that as a result of steps already taken the number had fallen to 705,000.

It is estimated, on current wage and price levels, that the Civil Service wage bill will have been reduced by between £600m and £650m a year when the operation has been completed.

Mrs Thatcher, who was accused by Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, the Opposition front-bench spokesman on the Civil Service, of expressing a "pious hope", and using "hollow phrases", insisted that she had described a programme for action, and that she had the assent of the Civil Service union in working for a more efficient organization, providing "good value for money".

She recognized that reducing the size of government bureaucracy caused insecurity and anxiety among staff. But the Government was allowing time for the best possible plan to be produced, encouraging civil servants themselves to take part.

The total of 705,000 civil servants is made up of 646,000 in industrial staff. Mrs Thatcher said that the reductions in numbers come from both sections.

## Union move to leave TUC fails

By Donald Macintyre

Labour Staff

The annual conference of the 99,000-strong Institution of Professional Civil Servants has overwhelmingly defeated a resolution calling for the union's disaffiliation from the TUC.

Although resolutions seeking a break with the TUC, to which the union affiliated after a protracted internal debate in 1976, have been submitted before, it was the first time such a resolution has been defeated.

The conference yesterday also backed an emergency resolution condemning the Government's decision to cut about 75,000 civil service jobs and voted to oppose in particular any compulsory redundancies that might occur.

Mr William McCull, general secretary, said the proposed cuts were motivated by "party political dogma".

David Felton reports from Southampton: Britain's largest civil service union, which this week swung sharply to the right, yesterday voted by 3-2 not to affiliate with the Labour Party. There were fears at the annual conference of mass resignations from the 240,000-member Civil and Public Services Association if affiliation was approved.

The union was affiliated to Labour in the 1920s but disaffiliated by law after the 1926 general strike. The law was repealed in 1947.

Mr Kenneth Thomas, general secretary, said the union need have "no fear of the political purity of the association being violated".

## Town's aid for youth's treatment to go to research

A youth whose home town collected almost £4,000 so that he could be treated with the drug Interferon died on Tuesday night.

The RUC said that some gunmen could be seen. After the shooting stopped the boot of the car was blown up by the Army.

CROSS-border search: Police

on both sides of the border last night, co-operating in a search for three men who shot and killed a workman on a building site on the outskirts of Londonderry yesterday (our Londonderry correspondent writes).

With the price of fuel going up, everyone is looking for ways to make the best possible use of it.

Yet many of us are still wasting precious heat on the one room in the house we use least. The loft.

And although you may have some insulation up there already, you should check it. Installations made a few years ago are often only an inch thick. Whereas the recommended thickness today is from three to five inches, depending on the material used.

With most materials, it should be a job you can do yourself. But even if you employ a specialist installer, effective loft insulation is an investment which will pay dividends year after year.

## Kagan appeal for bail rejected

Paris, May 14.—The Paris Court of Appeal rejected the request for bail submitted by Lord Kagan's lawyers today. The hearing of extradition proceedings against him is to take place on June 11 in Paris.

He is resisting extradition to Britain on charges of misappropriating 238 cases of indigo due to the detriment of Kagan Textiles and of falsifying accounts.

## Yard issues description of embassy siege leader

By Stewart Tindall

Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard yesterday issued descriptions and pictures of the leader of the Iranian siege gunmen and a woman seen with him. Three new addresses for the gunmen in London were also disclosed.

Replies to Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Melton, who asked the Government seriously to consider the abolition of the grade of under secretary, Mrs Thatcher confirmed that Civil Service grading was being looked at.

Some people believe that the chain of command is too long", she said. "A review is under way, but it will take time to reach conclusions."

She also confirmed that Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, was looking at the work done by the Property Services Agency, and at "how ministers can be made more responsible for buildings, rent and overheads, which have hitherto been handled by the agency".

Reductions in Civil Service jobs to be achieved in the current year are put at 39,000, but paradoxically, the rise in unemployment and in the crime rate causes this figure to be reduced to 27,000, because 12,000 extra appointments are necessary in the offices dealing with unemployment benefit and in the post office service.

Civil Service recruitment from the universities has been resumed after the freeze on recruitment imposed last year.

The use of 2,4,5-T has been prompted largely by pressure from the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, some of whose members have refused to use it.

Dr David Hesseyon, chairman of the British Agrochemicals Association, said that this was supported by only the "flimsiest kind of circumstantial evidence".

He explained that since the first review of 2,4,5-T took place in 1967, it has been re-examined by the Advisory Committee on



The Scotland Yard pictures of Sami Muhammad Ali and the unnamed woman seen with him.

the siege in which five of them died. Police yesterday also gave addresses for three other flats, at 20 Nevern Place, 24 Queen's Gate, and Queen's Gate Towers, Queen's Gate, all west London.

The flat at 24 Queen's Gate is about 35, between 5ft 5in and 5ft 6in tall, plumply built with a scar on his right cheek. He has been known to wear a beard.

The woman is aged about 30, height about 5ft 8in and with a good figure. It is not clear whether she had any part in the preparations for the siege.

Reports suggested but he is known to have come to Britain at least once before and within the last year.

Mr Ali is described as aged about 35, between 5ft 5in and 5ft 6in tall, plumply built with a scar on his right cheek. He has been known to wear a beard.

Mr Duffy said the gunmen

lived in varying numbers and permutations" at the flats. He did not know whether Mr Ali had returned to Iraq as some

reports suggested but he is known to have come to Britain at least once before and within the last year.

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## HOME NEWS

## Bristol riot began after police tore man's trousers, report alleges

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Allegations that a police officer tore a young black man's trousers began the agitation that led to the riot in Bristol on April 2, according to a report by the Commission for Racial Equality.

Mr Paul Stephenson, the commission's senior regional field officer for the South, says the man, aged 22, insisted on immediate cash compensation from the police. The incident happened during a police raid on the Black and White Café. Evidence about it was given by a black community worker who hurried to the café on hearing about the raid. A police officer threatened to arrest the man.

Within a short time of the café proprietor, Mr Bertram Wilks, being taken away in a police car, missiles were hurled at the café windows and doors, mainly by black youths on the other side of the road.

While the police cleared the area serious arson and looting took place. "Shops owned by Asians and shops which were known to employ West Indians were protected by local residents and were saved from looting," the report says.

When the police returned at 11.30 pm with riot shields and in strength most of the streets were calm and deserted. Indeed, according to Peter Couriers, the assistant community relations officer in Bristol, the situation at the time

needed only a dozen police officers.

The report says that throughout the rioting there was no violence between black and white members of St Paul's community, it was purely directed against police and property.

Referring to racial prejudice and discrimination in the city, the report speaks of poverty, poor environment and little or no work opportunities for black youths.

The report quotes an estimate by Mr Michael Carney, chairman of an employment working party of Bristol's council for racial equality, that about 9 per cent of Bristol's 6,000 ethnic minority work force is unemployed.

The council was particularly disappointed about the rejection of some of the applications for urban aid that would have benefited ethnic minorities.

The report recommends:

"The commission should urge on the chief constable the need to strengthen foot-patrol policing in St Paul's, give training in community relations within the force far higher priority than hitherto, and work with the CRE to provide suitable training, material and programmes for senior officers in understanding the cultural, social, and economic position of ethnic minorities, particularly black youth, in order that they can devise their own in-service training for all police officers

## Man in fall from 29th floor lands on ledge

By John Roper

A fireman yesterday talked a man to safety from the twenty-eighth floor of the Hilton hotel, London, two hours after he had fallen from the top floor, a storey above, and landed on a window sill.

Last night the man, from Finchley, north London, was in St George's Hospital under psychiatric care.

Police were called when the man aged 33 was seen on the top floor. For an hour they tried to persuade him to come inside. Officers attempted to haul him to safety but he fell and his shirt was ripped off.

He landed on the next floor and when Station Officer Christopher Bellini arrived he was standing on a window frame and holding on to the balcony with his fingers.

Mr Bellini said: "It was very windy and he was obviously getting very cold without his shirt. We were frightened that he was tiring and would fall."

A hook ladder was fixed and Mr Bellini climbed down but the man backed away and appeared in danger of falling off the window sill.

"I climbed down again, and again he backed away," Mr Bellini said. "But this time when I began to climb back up the ladder he followed me."

The man was not staying at the hotel nor was he a member of the staff.



Photograph by Brian Harris

Promenaders enjoying a day of inaction in Brighton yesterday as the sunny spell continued.

## Archbishop praises papal view of other churches

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Pope John Paul II's attitude to relations with other churches was refreshingly positive, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev Robert Runcie, said on his return from Africa where he and the Pope had a 45-minute private conversation. He indicated that several matters had been discussed about which he was not free to speak publicly.

The meeting between the two church leaders, in Accra, Ghana, was the first without careful preparation and formality, Archbishop Runcie pointed out, and "more than fulfilled the expectation which I had that there were advantages in our meeting on African soil". He said he took a personal delight in meeting "a such a remarkable and large-hearted Christian leader".

His statement added: "It is clear that we intend to continue

the theological dialogue, but in the context of a common witness and increased pastoral cooperation".

There was speculation before Archbishop Runcie's visit to Africa that one of the subjects that might be raised in his talk with the Pope was the possibility of a papal visit to Britain. The Pope expressed his hope of such a visit in a personal message to the Roman Catholic National Pastoral Conference in Liverpool.

Asked to comment on its

likelihood, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, the Most Rev Derek Worlock, specifically drew attention to the meeting between the two church leaders which was then about to take place in Africa, and the Queen's visit to the Vatican planned for next autumn.

Nothing has happened since to discredit this continuing speculation.

## Mary Bell is released from prison and given a job

From Our Correspondent

Mary Bell, who killed two children 12 years ago, was released from prison yesterday, two days before she was officially due to have been released. She was driven from Askham Grange open prison, near York, soon after dawn. The Home Office would not give details of her whereabouts.

Miss Bell had been ordered at the age of 11 to be detained indefinitely, after being convicted of the manslaughter of two boys in the Scotswood area of Newcastle.

Next week she will be 23, and after a short holiday she will

start work under the guidance of the probation service.

The prison authorities said she wanted to be left alone to live a normal life. As a person released on licence, she could at any time be recalled to prison by the Home Secretary. That applies only if she commits other offences, or seriously misbehaves herself.

A year ago Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, was behind a programme designed to help her to reenter society. That included taking a government training course in office work at Leeds, and working in the kitchens of a cafe near York Minster.

## Nuclear energy plan 'dishonest'

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

Mr Burke based his charge of dishonesty on an examination of the way recent decisions on nuclear expansion had been presented. He said it involved the so-called selam techniques of cutting "difficult decisions into thin and separately digestible slices in order to slip them past potential opposition".

He supported that allegation by contending that the recent decision to re-able Britain's nuclear commitment during the coming decade had been presented with careful ambiguity and described as a minimum ordering programme. That description did not bear inspection, he maintained, when seen against the Government's policy set out in Energy Paper 39, showing that an additional 40,000 megawatts of nuclear power will be installed by the year 2000, and another 60,000 megawatts in the two decades afterwards.

"Achieving this will involve ordering not less than four nuclear power stations a year, costing in excess of 25,000m a year from 1984 until well into the next century," he said.

"It is quite clear that the so-called minimum ordering

## In brief

### Minister defends student fees

The Government's objective requiring overseas students to pay full fees was not to cut the number coming to Britain but to reduce spending, Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education said yesterday.

Mr Carlisle, addressing a meeting of Conservatives in City, said institutions were to admit as many students as they chose.

### ITN peace talks make no progress

Talks between striking vision technicians and Independent Television News, which broke up last night, on indication of an end to dispute over new election news gathering techniques which has kept ITN off screen since Friday.

### Aldermanic victory

Mr Francis McWilliam, barrister, was admitted to Court of Aldermen of the City of London on Tuesday. He was elected Alderman for Aldermanic ward at the attempt, defeating Mr Do Silk, a solicitor. Mr Silk twice defeated Mr McWilliam but was rejected by the c

### NUJ resignations

Seven employees of Shropshire Star have left National Union of Journalists. The resignations stem from recent printing dispute in which most journalists on the paper ignored a union call to cooperate in production.

### Boy on murder charge

A boy aged 15 appeared at Glasgow Sheriff Court yesterday accused of murdering an elderly man in a hotel. The boy, a homeless alcoholic, after a fire on Monday.

### Whitehall call for more use of probation

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, wants more emphasis put on the use of probation as a method of curbing overcrowding in prisons.

He told the Central Council of Probation and After-Care Committees yesterday that the prison population of about 44,000, the biggest Britain had had, was dangerously high.

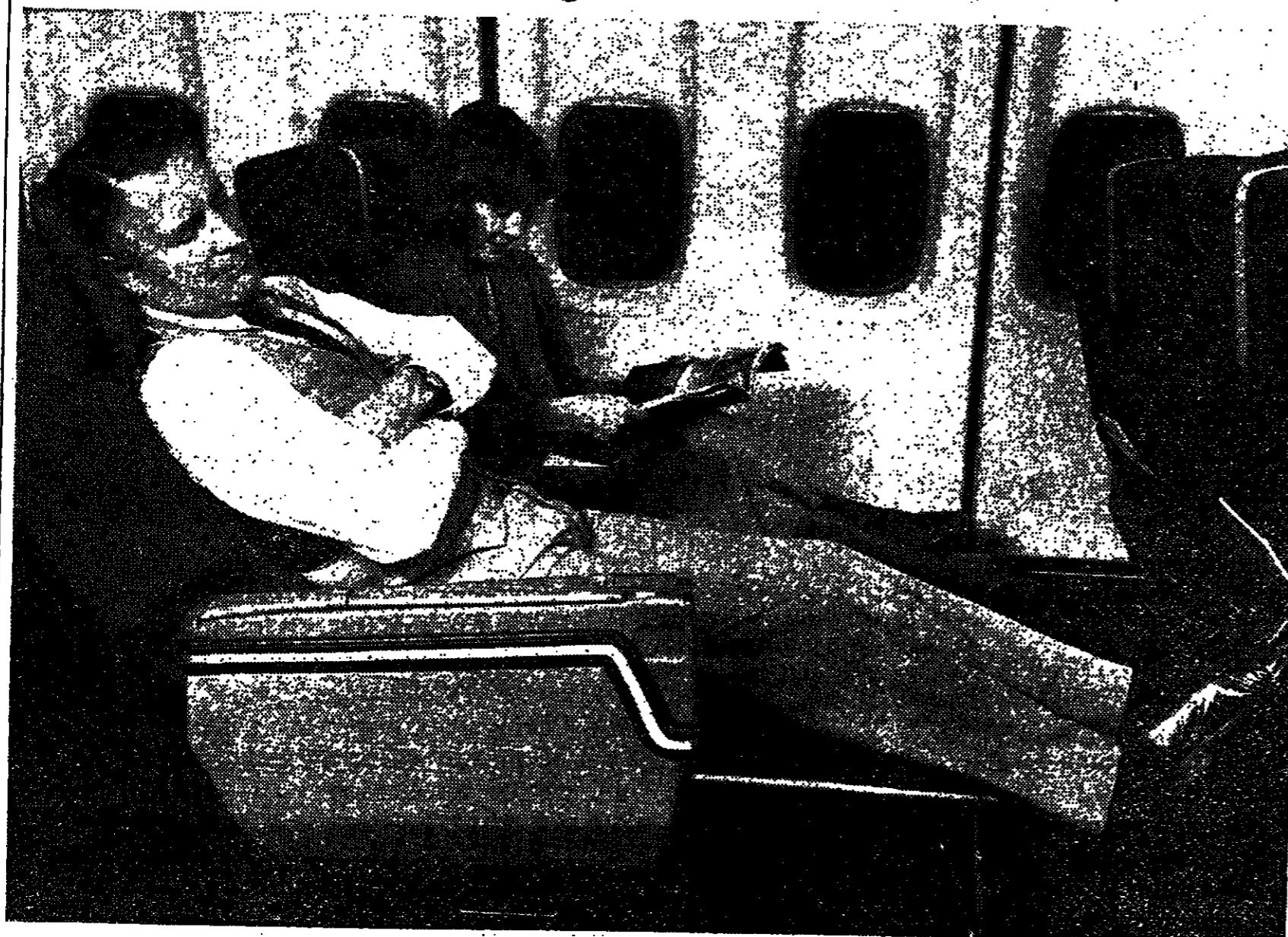
"The Government will give its full support to any initiative leading to greater use of probation in place of custody where the circumstances are appropriate," Mr Whitelaw said.

During the 10 years to 1978 there was a disturbing decline in the number of people on probation while the total of offenders rose. The proportion of those sentenced for indictable offences who were put on

probation fell from 15 per cent in 1968 to five per cent in 1978.

While he made it clear that he was not seeking to tell the courts their business, Mr Whitelaw is anxious for their support. He said there was evidence that community service was to some extent being used as an alternative to probation. Almost 14,000 people received community service orders in 1978.

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the flight - you'll be there before you know it. And you'll arrive fresh and rested in the USA ready for all our great country has to offer.

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## Power inspectors' recruiting drive fails

By Peter Hennessy

A twelve-month advertising campaign by the Government's Health and Safety Executive has failed to recruit any scientists to make good a 20 per cent deficiency in the number of inspectors needed to ensure the safe operation of Britain's 16 civil nuclear power stations, either running or under construction.

The annual conference in Eastbourne of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, which represents nuclear inspectors, was told this week of the dangers that might involve a risk to public safety if the numbers are not made

up. From being 5 per cent down on its full complement of staff in 1977, the nuclear inspectorate now employs 82 inspectors, 22 short of the 104 needed.

An inspector explained: "At present we can just cope. If there is any more loss of staff, we will fall into difficulties. We cannot afford to have a nuclear accident, not just for the sake of this country, but for the world."

Under the Health and Safety Act, 1974, any one of the nuclear inspectors can stop a nuclear power station by revoking its operating licence.

## BR will charge 50p to carry rush-hour cycles

British Rail's free cycle scheme is being revised in London area from June 2. Cycles will again be allowed

to use the London sections of nuclear inspectorate, to Merseyside in 1985 and the gap between £3,000 and £4,000 between the £11,021 set aside for a principal nuclear inspector and scientists in the industry.

Outside those times, cycles will be carried free.

The free scheme began in 1977, but after commuters complained that cyclists delay them at station barriers a 50p charge was introduced.

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## Man who aided wife's suicide put on probation

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Sir Philip Knights, Chief Constable of the West Midlands, said yesterday that in the past year there had been less foot-ball violence in his area.

Nevertheless football grounds had continued to present problems, he said.

During the year 24 matches had received special attention to prevent clashes between supporters. There are six football grounds in the West Midlands.

Sir Philip, in his report for 1979, said: "A combination of ground improvements, more severe court sentences, and improved police methods of controlling supporters, have seen a welcome reduction in the amount of violence in and around football grounds."

## Soccer violence reduced in West Midlands

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Family transplant

Brian Horner, aged 29, left Southmead Hospital, Bristol, yesterday after the second kidney transplant from a member of his family in nine years.

## WEST EUROPE

## Left Bank protest leads to violence

From Ian Murray

Paris, May 14. Several thousand young people joined an often violent protest march in the Left Bank of Paris this afternoon, to mark the death on the previous day of a demonstrator, aged 30, who was killed when he jumped through a roof at the Paris VII University of Jussieu.

The demonstration march today lasted for about four hours and at times there were running battles between riot police and groups of young marchers many of whom had come equipped for a fight. They wore crash helmets and wrapped scarves round their faces as protection against tear gas. Some carried lead pipe clubs.

The death of the demonstrator yesterday has given a martyr to the cause which has been disrupting normal life on a number of campuses across France in recent weeks. Several universities, including Jussieu, have been closed by strikes in protest at new Government measures to strictly control the entry of foreign students.

These strikes have been coupled with occupations of the university buildings in a number of cases and there have been violent clashes between students and police. At Jussieu there have been



An armed plainclothes policeman confronts young demonstrators during the violent protest march in Paris.

almost daily battles between the police and the occupying students for the past five days. Yesterday's violence started when a bus was hijacked and a fire lit in the building. One demonstrator was seen to jump on to the flaming asbestos roof of a staircase. He plunged to his death.

Demonstrators could be seen on the rooftops shouting further down the street to the police. As the riot squad charged into the building in the late afternoon and the demonstrators fled, one of the police was shot and killed.

According to police he was running away from a fight with other students. According to the students he was running away from a particularly violent strike by foreign students, the protest movement so far has done no more than threaten the date on which examinations may be held.

## Terrorists try to kidnap Portuguese minister

Lisbon, May 14. A left-wing terrorist group, with ties to the West German Baader-Meinhof gang, plunged Portugal into a new round of violence with the attempted kidnapping of the Finance Minister and separate actions in which a policeman was killed and two suburban post offices robbed.

The little known April 25 Popular Forces (FP-25) is an anonymous telephone call to the national news agency, ANOP, claimed that a commando group, which wounded a policeman, had failed in its attempt to seize Señor António Carvalho, the Finance Minister, from his home earlier in the day.

There was no official confirmation of the claimed kidnapping attempt.

Earlier in the day, a police man standing guard at the minister's home in the Lapa neighbourhood was shot in the chest by a semi-automatic shotgun when he tried to question three people who drove repeatedly past the house.

Authorities said the would-be kidnappers left the policeman slightly wounded, abandoned his car and ran off.

## Spanish editor to be tried for insulting police

From Harry Debelius

Madrid, May 14

A Spanish newspaper editor who was fined and given a three-month sentence only five days ago for contempt of constituted authority, has been ordered to stand trial on another charge, this time for "insulting the police".

The new case involving Señor Juan Luis Cebrián, the editor-in-chief of the independent Madrid newspaper *El País*, is linked to the publication of advertisements announcing the funerals of two young men "killed by police" during student demonstrations in the capital.

They died of bullet wounds after police opened fire on rioters who allegedly surrounded them. The results of an investigation into the incident have not yet been announced and no one has been brought to trial so far in connection with the killings.

Señor Cebrián was formally acquitted yesterday that he is to be tried.

In the past four years he has been tried five times.

## Unruly Arsenal fans miss Valencia match

Brussels, May 14. More than 20 Arsenal fans, Brussels for their team's European Cup Winners' Cup Final match tonight, were arrested after a series of incidents, police said.

Most will be charged with fighting, drunkenness or stealing. They all missed the game against Valencia. No Spanish supporters had been arrested.

The British Consulate said 14,000 fans were expected, but none of the incidents had been reported to it.

Many of the fans paraded flags and Arsenal banners, while others confronted Valencia supporters and set off fireworks before being moved on by police. — Reuter.

## Arrests in Paris court as women are remanded

From Our Correspondent

Paris, May 14

Three West German women, wanted for questioning about terrorist activities, made a brief appearance before the French Court of Appeal this afternoon. The hearing ended with a demonstration in court in which five young people were arrested.

One of the three women, Fräulein Sieglinde Hoffmann, is wanted in West Germany in connexion with the murder in 1977 of Herr Jürgen, a director of the Dresden Bank. In court today she turned on the interpreter and told him not to shout so loudly after she had refused to answer questions or to confirm her identity.

The other two, Fräulein Ingrid Barabas and Fräulein Regula Nicolai, also refused to confirm her identity.

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## Ministers agree on improving forces

Continued from page 1

United Nations resolution on sanctions, which the Nine have promised to implement, did not cover existing trade.

In a separate statement, Mr Pyn said that as far as Britain was concerned present trade contracts would not be affected. He added that the United States did not fully understand that even the limited action envisaged by the Nine would be much more expensive for them than the full American embargo was for the United States.

A final decision on sanctions against Iran is to be taken by

the Americans are preparing for outside the Nato area.

They approved short-term measures designed to accelerate force improvements over the next three to five years. They comprise: A speedier build-up of wartime reserves in Europe, faster improvements in electronic warfare capability, the positioning of more heavy equipment in Europe for the use of reinforcements from the United States, and the allocation of European civil wide-bodied aircraft to help fly over these reinforcements and their

the further commitments which

the Americans are preparing for outside the Nato area.

## OVERSEAS

## US measures to control Cuban refugee influx

From David Cross

Washington, May 14

The Administration would have aircraft and ships ready for the transfer of such refugees, but processing of them must take place in Cuba rather than in the United States, as at present. He expected Dr Castro to agree to such a suggestion, although he had no assurances that he would do so.

After an emergency meeting with his key advisers on the Cuban and Haitian refugee problem at the White House, Mr Carter appeared on television. The situation was extremely critical, he said, both for the refugees and for the American authorities trying to handle the influx.

He laid the blame on Dr Fidel Castro, who had refused to permit a safe and orderly evacuation of his citizens to the United States. As a result of the mass exodus at least seven Cubans had died because of heavy seas between Cuba and Key West, in Florida.

The new policy he was outlining was based on three principles: To treat the refugees with courtesy and humanity to reinforce American forces and to find a solution, with other Western nations, to their plight.

The President said 19 Iranians, who were long-standing residents of the United States, had been sent in to lead the operations.

He ordered the security forces to neutralize the sabotage plot.

In addition, he said that extradition proceedings would be started in the United States to return some 400 Cuban criminals, whom Dr Castro had freed and expelled with the

confiscation of their vessels, Mr Carter said.

Part of the sabotage plot was to create suspicion among Iranians about the loyalty of the armed forces, he claimed.

The Prosecutor General's office announced today that two Americans had been arrested in Iran in connection with the abortive hostage-rescue mission and are being held in prison in Tehran. Their names were not disclosed. — Reuter and AP.

## Iran alleges US sent in team of saboteurs

Tehran, May 14. President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said today he had received information from the United States that an American sabotage squad had landed in Iran to create unrest.

He told the state radio: "This morning, I had a telephone call from the United States saying that 96 Americans had been brought into various places and it is understood they will start sabotage operations within two weeks." But he gave no indication of who had given the information.

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Continued from page 1

monarchs, who were arrested for preparing a command structure in the Army on its head.

The People's Redemption Council, which has assumed all executive and legislative powers, included Cubans with relations in the United States, political prisoners, and those sheltering in the American and Peruvian missions in Havana.

## Liberian officers arrested for plotting counter coup

Monrovia, May 14. Several

Liberian Army officers have been arrested for preparing a counter coup against the new military Government. Mr Bishop Pearson, Defence Minister, said today.

Mr Pearson did not elaborate, but said he would give further details later. Witnesses said at least 15 people were arrested.

The new Government, led by Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, aged 28, came to power in a military coup on April 12. The coup, carried out by non-com-

misioned officers, turned the command structure in the Army on its head.

The People's Redemption Council, which has assumed all executive and legislative powers, consists of sergeants, corporals, and privates.

Hospital officials said the death toll could be even higher. Many of the injured were treated in the corridors of the small Pietersburg Hospital, about 25 miles from the crash site.

Police said the bus may have stalled on a level crossing

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## OVERSEAS

## President Carter and Mr Reagan both near to nomination

From David Cross

Washington, May 14

President Carter and Mr Ronald Reagan have once again easily beaten their Democratic and Republican challengers for the presidential nominations of their parties. Clear victories by both men in yesterday's primaries in Maryland and Nebraska have brought them both to within some 10 per cent of the total delegates they need to win the nominations outright at the national conventions in the summer.

On the Republican side, the former Governor of California beat Mr George Bush, the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, by a five to one margin in Nebraska and by seven percentage points in Maryland.

Mr John Anderson, the member of the House of Representatives who has withdrawn from the Republican contest to stand in the general election in November, an independent, was still on the ballot in both states and picked up a 9 per cent share of the vote in Maryland and 6 per cent in Nebraska.

Because of Mr Reagan's perceived strength in the Middle West, Mr Bush had not bothered to campaign actively in Nebraska and his poor performance there clearly reflects this. But during the final days of the election campaign in Maryland, he had tried to woo liberal Republicans in urban areas like Baltimore and the Washington suburbs although his efforts failed to compensate for Mr Reagan's strength in the rural areas.

Senator Edward Kennedy, too, had worked hard in the urban areas of Maryland to persuade Democrats that he alone could resolve the country's worsening economic problems. But his effort gained him only 38 per cent of the

total vote, compared with Mr Carter's 47 per cent share. The results were identical in Nebraska for both men.

The most worrisome aspect of the results for Carter, in particular, was the large number of uncontested Democratic primaries in each state—16 per cent in each state—who felt unable to vote for either candidate. This must bode ill for Mr Carter now that he has set his sights on beating Mr Reagan in November.

Predictably, both front-runners were delighted with yesterday's results, while the losers promised to soldier on to the next round of primaries next week.

Voters go to the polls in Michigan and Oregon on Tuesday and in Arkansas, Idaho, Kentucky and Nevada the week after that. The final round of primaries is due on June 3 when three huge states—California, New Jersey and Ohio—cast their ballots for Democratic and Republican delegates.

If Mr Reagan fares as well as expected during the rest of this month, he may well have the Republican nomination sewn up before the June 3 primaries. Mr Carter is, however, unlikely to have secured all the delegates he needs quite as quickly.

According to today's delegate count by United Press International, Mr Reagan has 871 delegates of the 998 he needs to win the nomination, while President Carter has 1,521 delegates of the 1,666 he needs.

The results of yesterday's primaries were as follows:

MARYLAND: Carter, 47 per cent; Kennedy, 38 per cent; uncommitted 10; Republicans: Reagan, 49 per cent; Bush, 11 per cent; Anderson, 9 per cent.

NEBRASKA: Carter, 47 per cent; Kennedy, 38 per cent; uncommitted 10; Republicans: Reagan, 97 per cent; Bush, 16 per cent; Anderson, 6 per cent.

## Uganda leader is accused of ridiculing armed forces

From Charles Harrison

Nairobi, May 14

A presidential commission, so far unidentified, has announced that it has taken over the duties of President Godfrey Binaisa in Uganda, with the backing of the armed forces.

The announcement of the dismissal of Mr Binaisa, who was installed as President last June, was made in a statement signed by Mr Paul Muwanga, the Labour Minister, as chairman of the Military Commission of the ruling Uganda National Liberation Front.

It said the Presidential Commission would have three or four members, but they were not named. It is assumed that Mr Muwanga is the leading figure in the commission.

Close to Mr Muwanga is the Army chief of staff, Brigadier David Oyite-Ojok, whose refusal to accept a dismissal order from President Binaisa precipitated the crisis last weekend.

Brigadier Oyite-Ojok, who was

in Kampala today, gave the impression of being in full control of the situation.

The statement announcing Mr Binaisa's dismissal accused him of betraying Ugandans and Tanzanians who had died in the fight to overthrow President Amin, "degrading and ridiculing" the Tanzanian and Ugandan armed forces, of promoting tribalism, and of corruption.

The Cabinet was dissolved, and executive authority vested in a presidential commission.

Mr Binaisa remained at State House, Entebbe, which is guarded by Tanzanian troops.

Mr Muwanga and Brigadier Oyite-Ojok are supporting Dr Milton Obote, the former President, who has been in exile in Tanzania since 1971, and who recently announced that he would return to Uganda on May 27. Ugandans say they regard the coup as a preliminary to a move to install Dr Obote as President.

His aides discounted the possibility of an American

## Art auction attracts record bids

From Geraldine Norman

New York, May 14

Christie's beat Sotheby's in two days of record breaking picture sales in New York this week.

Sotheby's sold 40 paintings from the Garbisch collection for a total of \$14.8m (about £5.5m) on Monday. But Christie's sold 10 paintings from the collection of Henry Ford II for \$18.4m (about £8.2m) yesterday.

The sensation of the auction was Van Gogh's "Le Jardin du Poète" which sold for \$5.2m. Christie's had been suggesting a price around \$2m before the sale. The work was painted in Arles in October, 1888. In 1958 Sotheby's sold the painting for \$12.000.

It is not certain whether this will now be classed as the most expensive painting ever sold at auction. Since 1970 this place of honour has been held by Velazquez's "Portrait of Juan de Pareja", which fetched \$13.10.000 at Christie's in London. But in those days no buyer's premium was charged, and moreover the dollar/sterling exchange rate has since slipped. Adding in the premium, it is clear that Van Gogh's price comes out at \$21.500.325.

The buyer's name has not been revealed. He was bidding by telephone from outside the

building and the phone could have been linked to anywhere in the world. The underbidder, also unnamed, was at the auction and they fought a dogged duel for possession.

The next price down was \$3.9m for Cezanne's "Paysan en Bleue", one of the artist's most popular portraits. It shows the sitter posed with Cezanne's earliest known painting as a background. Christie's were suggesting a price around \$2.5m the day before the sale. It was bought by Mr Eugene Thaw, the New York dealer.

It came as a surprise that Ford's Brittany landscape "La Plage au Pouliu" topped the price for the Tahitian work at \$2.9m.

An unknown bidder paid £2.31m for this Van Gogh painting.

Crossed". Sotheby's estimate was around \$2m. The painting was bought by the Japanese dealer, Yamamoto, acting on behalf of the Bridgestone Museum of Fine Art in Tokyo.

The other two highlights of the Garbisch sale were Gauguin's "Tahitian Women" of 1891, at \$1.8m and Van Gogh's "Portrait of Adeline Ravoux" at the same price. Both had been expected to top the million mark, and both for 24 hours established new auction records for the artist's works.

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The price for the painting

was \$2.9m.







## SPORT

## Football

## Valencia beat Arsenal on penalties

From Clive White  
Brussels, May 14

To lose an FA Cup Final is a deeply painful experience, fortunately few ever know again. Here it was, in the most futureless of Stadiums, Arsenal were made to relive that nightmare in the Cup Winners' Cup final when, after 120 minutes of goalless, hussling activity, they again had to go to penalties. Valencia claimed the trophy by virtue, if that is the word, of five penalty goals to two.

The most wretched loser of all in this totally unsatisfactory final, though, was England's coach, Sir Alf Ramsey, whose shot was palmed to safety by Ferreira after the first five kicks on each side had ended all square at four-all and Arias had successfully beaten the round of 16.

It was the inevitable conclusion to a finely balanced match in which Arsenal had demonstrated to the full the character and strength many doubted they still possessed, and the disappointing marches. Rix was the most unlikely culprit. He played with great verve and a determination quite foreign to his normal game. But then, like ballfishing, this: Arsenal began boldly; too boldly for Valencia. When Nelson went in decisively on Carrere, the Spaniard rebelled childishly and Brady gave him a light push in the back, but when he hit him, self-backwards like a good actor, but Mr Christie, the referee, was having none of it. It was a good sign.

However, the early warning shot from Kempes was not so encouraging for Arsenal. The power man with the flowing, lightning locks moved menacingly across field, avoiding a lunging tackle from Young with great ease. Then, after seven minutes, receiving a long pass in from space, he bounded forward with a blistering shot which the Irishman claved to safety.

Terry Neil, the Arsenal manager, promised that they would attack, convinced that Valencia's weakness lies in the lack of a real Arsenal's natural game to assume the initiative, and the style went uneasily with them for a while. Talbot despite his reported collapse from exhaustion after the FA Cup final, was running normally here, in the heat of a very hot and perfect summer's day. Stapleton was causing problems with his accurate head work and, after 25 minutes, was responsible for Arsenal's best effort so far, when O'Leary crossed and his running header was cleared from the bar by Carrere, the Irishman claved to safety.

The both sides threatened and a crucial defensive blunder was in the air. Talbot almost made a present of a back pass to Pablo but the chance pattered into Arias' fine right-kicker. Rix only responded through the rest of the opening half. O'Leary, who has done no serious training since he arrived here because of a calf injury, was an attentive companion. Painstaking had put a jolt into his side when he went before there was only a bubble.

Despite his smartness in dousing heated incidents, Mr Christie ran the risk of losing control without the use of the coloured cards, and after 31 minutes he justifiably showed a yellow card to Sunderland for a wild, flashing tackle from behind on Bothwell.

Arsenal opened the second half with a flourish of 'good football'. But it was Valencia who created the early openings. Bonet laid a ball persistently near to the doorstop. Carrere, who had been ill in a forced right wing run from the depths of defence by the compact little Carrere, which finally foundered on the towering frame of Young.

Talbot watched a cute tip shot sail just over the bar and was off again, this time with a half-volley. Arsenal supporters, of which there were estimated to be about 15,000, were audibly wining the battle on the terraces and Arsenal were looking to their own side.

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Photograph by David Jones

Heading for victory: Johnson scores England's first goal from Coppell's centre.

## Greenwood warns against gloating

By Norman Fox

Football Correspondent

Club commitments, the return to Germany of the two foreign stars plus Keegan and Woodward, and a remaining need to test reserve strength will lead to sizeable dismantling of the

deep satisfaction for though Argentina did not reveal the searing pace and enormous determination seen when they won the World Cup, England had had such sound individual skill that the test was a valid indication of England's progress.

Whereas the partnership of Luque and Kempes had been broken with fundamental loss of direction in attack, Argentina had the more experienced Maradona. Eventually he was very nearly shackled by the close tackling of Watson and Thompson but in moments that preceded an illustrious future he avoided wrinkles with sharp ease and his 19 years of experience will be of great value to his team.

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# early by Union ure Woodward kicks 16pts t Lions lack ntrol and authority

Richard Streeton  
London, May 14

XXV 6 British Lions 28

late score brought the Lions' rugby team a scenario emphatic victory than a case here today against the South African Rugby Union XV. In blinding sun and before a crowd of 10,000, the Lions were without their captain, Tom Smith, for a month, and it is clear that a hard work remains to be done.

After 25 minutes the Lions were 13-6 ahead. Woodward, having scored a try, O'Donnell, a general effort, and O'Quinnell, scored a try. Woodward's first kick scored between the posts from the right-hand touchline. O'Quinnell scored when he crashed past three "fatty" tackles after receiving the ball from a tapped penalty 10 metres from the line. Another try, a penalty for obstruction right on the line, was in the second half.

The Lions were applying most of the pressure but were unable to pierce the SAR's defence.

Woodward, who was unmarked when he dropped a goal, was 25 metres out from a kick in the closing 10 minutes some of the cohesion went from SAR's

whichever efforts and the Lions scored two tries. From a scrum, O'Quinnell, who had a penalty for obstruction right on the line, was in the second half.

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As again dispelling the "as a pack" occasionally wheeled about, even if it was the beginning of the Lions' scrum-half incident. The Lions rucked and well, though the "fatty" ball's release remains awfully poor, the team also had kicking from the hand, and touch was always hard.

And at stand-off was relatively good, though the ball was near the end under his natural flair. Patterson's belief behind the pack and was some explosive spring.

Rees, whose catching 10 per cent sure throughout, made a good run and was sure of his ball, and no flat. Among the backs, O'Quinnell made a number of like charges but their moments when he might released the ball more.

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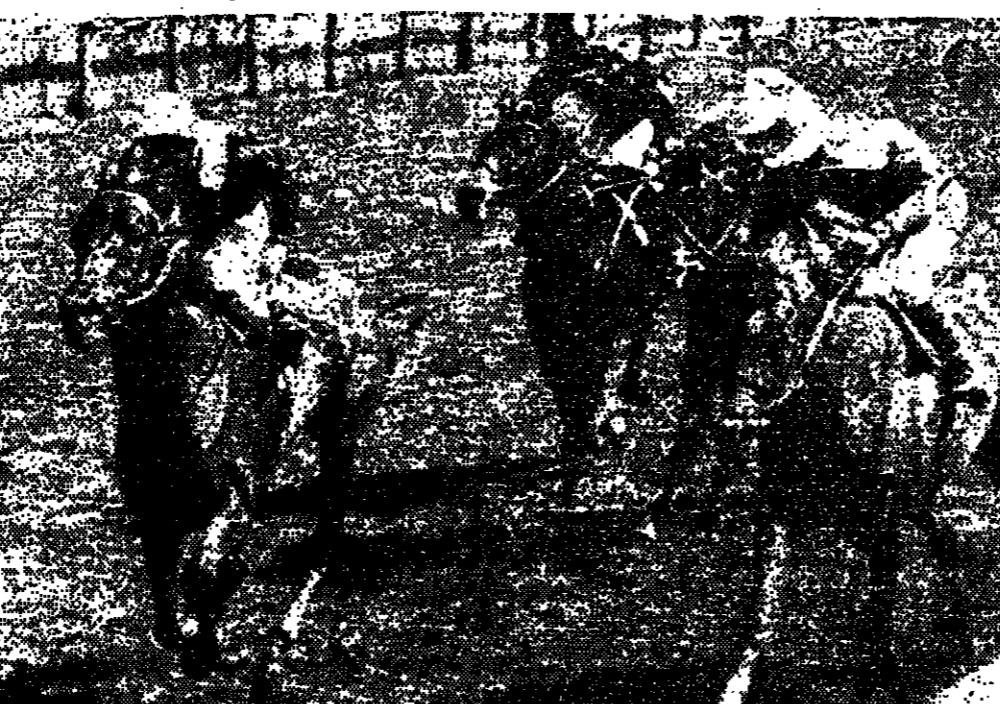
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## Racing



Hello Gorgeous (left) winning the Mecca-Dante Stakes at York

## Hello Gorgeous catches the eye

By Michael Seely

Hello Gorgeous gave Henry

Cecil his third Pattern race

success of 1980 when winning the

Mecca-Dante Stakes at York yes-

terday. The Newmarket trainer's

three-year-olds have been start-

ting to find form in the

Derby Trial and the

Spring meeting proved inconclu-

sive as a Derby trial.

Lester Piggott dictated the early

pace, but when he dropped a goal,

he was 25 metres out from a kick

in the closing 10 minutes some of

the cohesion went from SAR's

whichever efforts and the Lions

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metres out from a kick in the

closing 10 minutes some of

the cohesion went from SAR's

whichever efforts and the Lions

scored two tries. From a scrum,

O'Quinnell, who had a penalty for

obstruction right on the line, was

in the second half.

The Lions were applying most

of the pressure but were unable

to pierce the SAR's defence.

Woodward, who was unmarked

when he dropped a goal, was 25

metres out from a kick in the

closing 10 minutes some of

the cohesion went from SAR's

Chaim Herzog on the unpredictable human factor that foiled America's daring attempt to free the hostages in Iran

## How going by the book set America on a fatal course

An analysis of the abortive American plan to rescue the United States hostages in Iran which emerges from the details that have now been published on how it had been worked out shows the operation reveals it to have been a daring plan of immense scope in which the technological capabilities available to the United States came into full play and which, having regard to the internal situation in Iran and the chaos which apparently pervades the city of Tehran, stood a very good chance of success.

The element of surprise was there: by all indications local friendly elements were alerted and were in a position to be of assistance; after six months of inaction the United States embassy was no longer a focus; the guards had become as daily routine and as a military force were poorly trained and organized; and alertness was presumably at a low level. From what has emerged about the plan, it was feasible, it was daring, it was well conceived and could well have succeeded.

It is surprising that the operation was not mounted at a much earlier date, for the hostages by their very existence as such seem to be the only factor in Iran which acts as a rallying focus in favour of the Ayatollah Khomeini and his extremists.

Mr Mark Carlisle, the Secretary of State for Education, feels that, in my article last week, I did less than justice to the considerations which determined his decision to approve the proposals of the Labour local authority at Tameside to impose a wholly comprehensive school system, despite a remarkably large canvas of contrary opinion. Having discussed the subject with Mr Carlisle, I agree that I could have given more weight, in the course of my argument, to his case, and in returning to the subject now, therefore, I shall first try to repress the balance.

My criticism of Mr Carlisle's decision started from the fact that his approval of the Tameside proposal was taken in the face of the contrary wishes of 67,000 local people in a door-to-door canvass—or 40 per cent of the total electorate, a figure that compares very favourably with Labour turnout in the local elections in the area. At the least, it seemed to me that a large minority of this order is entitled to have its views catered for by the retention of the existing mixed system.

In addition, I had argued that when Mr Carlisle appealed, in the name of educational stability, to incoming parties not to upset existing agreed educational arrangements, he was virtually purchasing stability at the price of ceding the pass to the Labour comprehensive by saying that what they did a Tory authority must not undo—thus placing us on a one-way tract to a wholly comprehensive system. I suggested that his refusal to support the Tory authority at Epsom in changing the split-site Erit comprehensive back to a grammar and a secondary modern school hardly suggested that he would support a later Tory authority at Tameside in reversing the present decision.

Mr Carlisle regards this as an unfair comparison for two reasons. First, I had failed to mention that he had already agreed to the return of a grammar school at Sutton Coldfield (though this will now again be reversed by the new Labour authority). Secondly, I had not acknowledged (as I now gladly do) that the Erit decision was taken solely on the necessary criterion of educational soundness.

Mr Carlisle reminded me of the statutory position under which it is the responsibility of the local education authorities to provide schools, and to decide on the kind of schools they want in their areas. In principle, he said, it is for the Secretary of State to approve such proposals if they are judged educationally sound, and again to reject them if they are not.

In the case of Erit school the decision against the local system.

In retrospect, having regard to the circumstances and the character of the militants, the kid gloves were all too evident in the diplomatic economic approach.

The actual operation in its scope demonstrated the inherent ability and international flexibility of the United States forces—hence the collapse of the operation because of the failure of a hydraulic pump on the third helicopter which broke down is all the more tragic. The helicopter is at best a delicate machine, and when pushed to the extreme ranges in which the helicopters in this operation were to be operated, it was absolutely logical to assume that there would be no breakdowns.

Having regard to the enormous difficulties involved, the design nature of the mission and the high stakes involved, it is difficult for a military observer to understand why only a 25 per cent redundancy factor was made available, for an allowance was made for two helicopters to break down of a force of eight helicopters. It seems inconceivable that a redundancy rate of 100 per cent—namely, one helicopter reserve for every helicopter operated—was not made available.

The operation has, however, once again exposed some of the weaknesses in American governmental

organization... and society. The impression one gets from a post mortem is a lack of a clear delineation of powers at the command level between the military and the civilian elements.

By the very nature of the subject civilian, however important the position he holds, will frequently panic when viewing a situation which the military elements would have to take into consideration and for which it would potentially have been prepared. This is what happened in the Bay of Pigs, and one cannot escape the impression that that to a degree is what happened in the Iranian operation.

The vulnerability of the American system in this cruel world, in which the free world faces cynical and unscrupulous forces which are prepared to descend to any depths of skullduggery, was highlighted by the incredible suggestion by members of Congress that they should have been consulted in advance of such an operation in which "screcy" and security are vital.

This only highlights the manner in which the leader of the free world is consciously tying its own hands in the face of an enemy which is free, at all times to play all the dirty games in the book. And while the enemy was free to do so, the

United States had in the meantime publicly castigated the CIA, thus prejudicing in advance its ability to be in a position to operate in Iran in order to save the hostages.

All this highlights another failure in the American approach, namely a tendency to adhere too much to the book and to operate according to inflexible standards of operation pre-drawn which allow for little flexibility and create a mental inability to adapt rapidly to changing circumstances.

It may just be, for instance, that the book calls for a 25 per cent redundancy factor in helicopter operations and that this in turn is based on highly sophisticated computer estimates and evaluations. But once the plan has moved into action, computers and books and tables mean little. The human factor must be the dominant one in such operations. It is the human factor and instinct which should set the standards, not computerized tables, especially in operations which are unconventional, because the computer is incapable of being unconventional.

This is a basic weakness in American society, because of the complex nature which characterizes that society. Training in the Israeli defence



The remains of a burned-out American helicopter in Iran after the raid.

forces has always been based on the assumption that plans go wrong and machines break down, and that the overriding dominant factor is first and foremost achieving the mission—this requires an ability to adapt the plan in the course of the operation to changing circumstances. In other words, the impression one gets is that the special United States force was working according to an inflexible plan, based on far too many details and detailed instructions, and allowing a minimum of flexibility and decision on the spot to the unit entrusted with

the mission. However, because this operation was a warning to the lunatic fringe which is beginning to terrorize many parts of the world, that when put to the test the US is prepared to use the military option, and that in so doing it will have the support of the American people. The American experience has obviously helped the American people over come the Nixon syndrome, which makes it much more likely that the US will henceforth be prepared to flex its muscles as a leader in the free world.

The author is the former ambassador to the United Na

Ronald Butt

## Schools: who has the final say?

authority was taken, Mr Carlisle emphasized, solely on grounds of educational standards and he had rejected the proposal because the majority of the school would have gone would have been "totally inadequate". It would have created the "worst school in the area". The existing school was popular locally and was defended by staff governors and 12,000 local people. It was not, Mr Carlisle insisted, a capitulation to the pro-comprehensive lobby.

At Tameside it was different.

The real decision was what were the wishes of the area, and how do you judge those wishes? Mr Carlisle admits that it was not an easy decision, particularly because of the "immense petition". On the other hand, the question had been raised by the Conservative Party had always upheld local responsibility against the dictates of central government. The question, then, was purely one of educational soundness and Mr Carlisle concluded that the proposed comprehensive plans were educationally sound in the sense that both buildings and staff were adequate, and there would be proper educational provision. "Was I to reject a type of education which 83 per cent of the school population have, and in spite of the wishes of the area, say to Tameside: no, you may not have it?"

Put like that, Mr Carlisle's is a formidable argument, so far as the formal position of the Secretary of State is concerned, but, of course, it does not deal with the basic question—which is whether it is right for the local education arrangements to be settled by the result of local elections which are likely to be determined fundamentally (even where education is a specified issue) on quite different grounds.

Mr Carlisle was no less concerned about the inference I had drawn from his appeal to incoming local authorities to decide on the kind of schools they want in their areas. In principle, he said, it is for the Secretary of State to approve such proposals if they are judged educationally sound, and again to reject them if they are not.

In the case of Erit school the decision against the local system.

problem that faces Mr Carlisle is, in fact, the responsibility of the mixed-up Tory policy on education that he has inherited. It also arises because the Tories actually believe in local responsibility, as Labour does not (even if Mr Heseltine seems to be doing his best to reverse this distinction).

It is therefore hard for a Tory Secretary of State to overturn the decisions of the locally elected party, even if he does not believe that (on education) it adequately reflects local opinion—which is why I advanced the suggestion that education should be run by authorities elected locally solely by that.

The dilemma goes even deeper. The Education Secretary is responsible for the standards of education, but has no control over education spending, even though some 60 per cent of education expenditure comes from the central government, and the balance from the rates. (At the same time diminishing resources in the present financial climate will increasingly create disparities between different educational areas—and yet the Education Secretary is responsible for ensuring the maintenance of a national standard.)

Again while it is difficult for a Secretary of State (as Mr Carlisle admits) to turn down a comprehensive system when 83 per cent of the school population go to such schools, they are also faced with the dilemma that, in certain areas, the comprehensive system (because of the social structure of the local population) disadvantages some clever children.

The Government has done something about this in the recent Education Act, which requires a local authority to pay for a child to go to school in a neighbouring borough if he obtains a school place there: the parents will no longer have to go on bended knee to the local bureaucrats for this concession.

The assisted places scheme is also an attempt to deal with the same problem, but it is a strange irony that the state, having extruded first grammar and then direct grant schools from its structure, now has to compensate by providing highly elitist places for (say) two per cent at independent schools.

I have now tried to put Mr Carlisle's case more thoroughly, but the fact remains that the Tory Party does not yet know where it ought to stand on central versus state authority in education, and sooner or later (if the initiative is not to be left to the Labour Party) it will have to sort itself out.

I agree, however, that there is little that Mr Carlisle himself can do about it. It arises from the way in which educational responsibility is divided and the fact that the Tories do not have a fixed educational doctrine as Labour has, and believe that different systems work

best in different places. The

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## SPLIT VIEWS, SAME INTERESTS

It is a week for trying to patch the western alliance. But more patching up is needed. The facts that have opened up over Afghanistan and Iran reveal issues that cannot be removed: better management alone. There is a feeling that the ground is shifting in some significant way, which nobody yet fully understands. For this crisis is different. Instead of stimulating the super-powers to talk, it has shown them as having apparently diminishing interest in resolving their differences, instead of cooling relations between the nations of east and west Europe, it has drawn them closer. Above all, instead of pushing the alliance together, it has pulled it apart, revealing signs at Europe may be starting to e its interests as fundamentally different from those of the United States. If this trend continues over a long period, the alliance cannot survive.

## Confidence lost

Are these differences real or merely perceived? Are they temporary or have they come to stay? Obviously many are still to the present situation. President Carter's Administration has lost the confidence of Europeans through bad management, while Europeans have failed to give him the support he expects. The blame for this cannot be laid on Mr Carter, but it is consistent and bad at consultation, but Europe is not easy to deal with either. Even when it is consulted after the invasion of Afghanistan, it had no useful ideas and was cool towards those of Washington, and when it got around to proposing neutrality for Afghanistan it did without consulting Mr Carter, his lost it credit in Washington, which it badly needed when it wanted to restrain Mr Carter from exacerbating the situation in Iran. It cannot escape all blame.

On the surface these are problems of personality and management, but they have long-term aspects. Europeans are beginning to doubt whether the American team is any longer capable of producing a really good president and a Congress with which he can work. This alone would be enough to give them the feeling that they must shoulder more responsibility for western diplomacy. But neither better presidents nor better machinery would have been so missed in recent months, if Europe and America had seen their interests in the same terms. The fact that they are not more worrying than the failures of consultation or the shambles of personality.

Essentially, what has happened in recent years is that Europe has acquired a greater stake in European defence than the Americans, as well as a greater stake in Arab oil. It has woven a web of political, economic and human relations across central Europe that Europeans of east

and west are reluctant to break. The trend was very visible at the funeral of President Tito, where the Americans and the Russians ignored each other while Herr Schmidt was busily agreeing with the leaders of East Germany, Poland and Bulgaria that the quarrels of the super-powers must not be allowed to re-divide Europe.

As far as it goes there is nothing wrong in this. The gains of detente in Europe are indeed significant and valuable. They have brought greater security to the Continent, more trade, more leeway for East European governments and some for their dissidents, and greater freedom of movement for their peoples. Divided Germany is no longer a source of tension—rather the contrary—and nor is Berlin. There would be neither logic nor advantage to the west in dismantling these gains because the Soviet Union has invaded Afghanistan. But this is not what is being asked of western Europe. Rather it is being asked that the West should take measures against the Soviet Union which might—though not inevitably—cause the Soviet Union to dismantle these gains. In part this is the result of the west being militarily and politically weak in the Gulf region, so that it cannot meet a regional challenge with a regional response. It must look for instruments in other areas of its relations with the Soviet Union.

## Blackmail threat

Europeans reacted with an instinctive desire to save the gains of detente in Europe. But once these gains are seen as more valuable to the west than to the east, they expose the west to blackmail. It is therefore essential to show readiness to sacrifice them even while trying to save them. This test Europe failed. Then there was much talk of a regional response in economic and diplomatic terms. This was sensible but would have been more convincing if the Europeans had been quicker to produce ideas and money. As it turned out, West Germany is helping Turkey, and some European countries are now preparing to fill gaps left by the transfer of American forces from Europe, but a wider response is still lacking—partly, it has to be admitted, because so many avenues are blocked by the hostage problem in Iran and the Arab-Israeli dispute, but it is precisely in these areas that European contributions are needed.

On another level the European attitude was influenced by a tendency among some Europeans to differ fundamentally from the Americans in their assessment of the Soviet invasion, seeing it not as part of a global challenge or a step towards the Gulf but merely as a limited effort to preserve Soviet influence in Europe.

The fact that they are not more worrying than the failures of consultation or the shambles of personality.

More important than any of that, the TUC leaders both misjudged a mood and got their timing wrong. They are deeply resentful of the political neglect they claim to be receiving at the hands of ministers. It is not that ministers will not talk to them—they do. But they will not budge policies for cooperation. No

which I was concerned to correct in my letter of April 18 (published April 23).

It is not at all curious that I omitted to mention Kelly's fracture, as I was in my letter since that was one of the few injuries about which Mr Meacher was correct. Had he stated that James Kelly did not have a fractured jaw, I would have been happy to correct him about this also.

To return to what has been called the central issue in this matter, it is not suggested that Mr Kelly

sustained all of his injuries purely as a result of his own drunken actions. The police have never denied using violence towards him, which they say was occasioned by his own intractable resistance to arrest—for which there is certainly plenty of evidence.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN USHER  
Medico-Legal Centre,  
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May 2.

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

Bryant

Industrial  
Construction

021.704.511

## Stock markets.

Iml 440.0 up 3.1  
Gilt 67.44 up 0.30

arling.

2885 up .85 pts  
dax 73.1 up 0.2

ollar

dex 85.2 down 0.2

A 1.7887 down 45 pts'

old

25.50 up \$2.50

oney

10th sterling 17.17

with Euro \$105.10

with Euro \$105.11

In BRIEF

to sell  
stralian  
re stakeSteel Corporation has  
investing overseas inter-  
part of the strategy  
the corporation's  
corporation confirmed  
that it was negotiating  
of its 28.75 per cent  
Tubemakers of Aus-  
the Japanese Sumitomo  
corporation said "agreed  
been reached in principle  
to consent from  
appropriate Australian  
es. The sale of the  
will yield about \$240mMacGregor, the cor-  
chairman designate  
invited to give his  
the future of the steel  
to the House of Com-  
Select Committee on  
affairs which is inquir-  
unemployment prob-  
Wales.

chief resigns

ward "Bill" Willets  
an up in position  
of executive of Vickers and  
giving all this other  
ments with the group  
sons are said to be  
personal.

itals warning

diment proposals to  
our capital allowances  
to mean an increase  
eliot rental charges by  
cent, according to Mr  
skill, president of the  
electrical and Television  
s' Association.

ha price down

Western European petro-  
is industry paid a lower  
naphtha, the basic  
in the second quarter  
the first, the quarter  
price fell from \$366.98  
to \$351.21.

ood dispute

Ford Motor Company  
it laid off the last of  
ourly-paid workers in  
y and assembly plants  
actory at Halewood on  
ide after 80 metal  
walked out on Tues-

feel contracts

th Dorman Long, part  
British Steel Corporation,  
three contracts in South  
together worth more  
on.

redit

Credit extended by  
houses and other insti-  
to £635m in March  
February's £665m, the  
change in debt drop-  
£94m from £160m in  
y. Table, page 24

terminal

Engineering of Bristol  
awarded the main con-  
British Transport Docks  
for new £1.25m coal  
terminal at Garston,  
apply the National Coal  
marketers in Northern  
and the north of

Street up

the New York Stock  
the Dow Jones indus-  
closed 2.73 points  
19.62. The dollar against  
R was 1.30350 with the  
at 0.57035.

PRICE CHANGES

Portland 4p to 37p

47p to 651p

Hill 45p to 645p

tons 51p to 491p

Gold 35p to 378p

Massev Feng 65p to 697p

35p to 380p

Telefuson 4p to 37p

Vintersport 35p to 379p

Zambia Copper 4p to 25p

Medmister 3p to 28p

4p to 35p

Pilkington Bros 10p to 191p

Preforia P.C. 10p to 225p

Webcon 10p to 456p

THE POUND

Bank 2.99 11.32

Bank 30.51 21.75

Fr 5.00 6.60

Kr 3.71 4.64

Mk 12.17 12.52

Sw 8.80 8.40

Fr 9.82 9.42

Y Dm 4.25 4.03

Dr 99.00 92.00

G 11.49 10.65

Pd 1.13 1.09

1985.00 1890.00

545.80 528.00

1000.00 950.00

G 4.66 4.43

## Saudi Arabia puts \$2 on oil price in a further attempt to steady market

By Nicholas Hirst

Energy Correspondent

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter of crude oil, has put up its prices by \$2 to \$28 a barrel and backdated the rise to April 1.

Just over a quarter of Britain's oil imports and around 16 per cent of its total oil requirements are met by Saudi Arabia. Esso, Texaco and Mobil, which receive its oil, may have to increase petrol prices by up to 2p for a gallon of four stars.

The increase is seen as a further attempt by Saudi Arabia to bring order back into the international oil market since the "cutbacks" in production in Iran over twelve months ago.

Members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) failed to agree on a unified pricing structure in Caracas in December. Countries have charged what the market would bear.

The uncertainty that this has created, coupled with doubts over continued production of oil in any quantity in Iran, questions over the internal security of Saudi Arabia and worries about the Russian presence in Afghanistan, has allowed prices to continue to rise despite high levels of stocks and a theoretical glut of supplies.

Mr Ali Akbar Moinfar, the oil minister, has confirmed that Iran is now exporting only one million barrels a day, a fifth of the level under the Shah and a third of the level which Iranian officials said would be produced.

Oil industry sources are certain that the condition of the Iranian reservoirs has continued to deteriorate without adequate maintenance, supervised by Western experts and that it would be impossible to bring production back to the former high levels.

Western oil ministers, however, are confident that the negotiations in Caracas and the success of oil import targets agreed by the 21-nation International Energy Agency, are to ensure that even if Iran were to cease production there would be no shortage of supplies. IEA oil ministers meet again next week to review progress in cur-

tail oil imports amid the new uncertainty created by Saudi Arabia.

Opec observers within the oil industry believe Saudi Arabia will increase its price even further than the \$2 imposed, if the countries such as Libya, charging \$37.42 per barrel, are prepared to reduce their levels slightly in the interest of unitil.

Saudi Arabia has a weapon to twist other countries' arms by in threatening to continue with its present high level of production at \$37.42 million barrels a day. This is one million barrels a day "higher" than its long term "official ceiling".

It can, therefore, bargain a cut of one million barrels a day against other Opec members agreeing on a common price at its next price fixing meeting in Algiers on June 9.

The Saudi Arabian decision to increase its price was described by the United States government as "unfortunate", given the world glut in petroleum products. David Cross writes from Washington.

The United States buys about 120,000 barrels of oil a day from Saudi Arabia, about 15 per cent of its total petroleum imports. The new rise, which is expected to add another cent to the price of petrol and home heating oil,

## BP makes second Dorset find

By Our Energy Correspondent

British Petroleum has dis-  
covered a second, deeper  
reservoir on its onshore field at  
Kimmeridge in Dorset.

Speculation over onshore oil

finds in southern England has

been ripe since Carless Explora-

an, an independent group,

said it had found indications of

hydrocarbons while drilling at

Humble Grove in Hampshire,

but drilling there has yet to be

completed and the belief that

an important new oil province

has been discovered is premature.

The signs are that local

opinion may be overrating the

new Kimmeridge find. It is close

to the discovery of Wytch Farm

by the British Gas Corporation.

which also proved to have two

reservoirs, one deeper than the

other, and from which produc-

tion is to build up to 20,000

barrels a day, with reserves of

a small North Sea field.

British Petroleum could not

explain why the oil find at

Kimmeridge two days ago

kept producing for so long

after it should have run out.

It should have been that more

crude was seeping into the

structure from elsewhere and

deeper drilling was ordered to

see if the structure at Wytch

Farm on the edge of Poole

Harbour was mirrored at Kim-

meridge.

## Average earnings rise by more than 20 per cent

Continued from page 1

It is expected that public sector pay increases will lead the way in April, with payment for local authority manual workers, nurses and industrial civil servants all boosting the level of average earnings.

During the first year of the Government's term, wages have risen by 20 per cent in spite of monetary targets which suggest that only a 9 per cent increase in pay can be afforded by the economy as a whole.

In spite of clear government

statements that real wages will

have to fall over the next few

years, wages have actually been

outstripping prices.

The strain over the past year

has been taken by the company

sector, which has seen a signi-

## Chancellor rules out hope of instant tax reform

By Adrienne Gleeson

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said yesterday he was determined not to go for instant reforms in the tax structure because they would only result in new absurdities. Instead he would proceed wherever possible only after thorough consultation with outside interests.

He told delegates to the Institute of Chartered Accountants' centenary conference at the Festival Hall the reduction in the top rate of income tax was "probably the most important single tax reform of the present Parliament".

It must be seen as a signal of our sustained intention to continue reducing the attractions of the tax avoidance industry." However, he admitted that capital taxes were still too heavy although some form of capital taxation was here to stay.

High unemployment and employer resistance to trade unions is expected to reduce the pace of pay increases, but many commentators do not expect the rate to drop below 15 per cent.

Table, page 24

fificant erosion of its profit-earning ability. This has been reinforced by the fact that the high exchange rate for sterling has prevented many companies from passing on their cost increases in the form of higher prices.

Earnings increases during the present pay round are now generally estimated to be about 18 per cent, which is considerably higher than the 14 per cent for which the Government hoped when it took office.

Attention is increasingly beginning to focus on the next pay round, the outcome of which remains uncertain.

He told delegates to the Institute of Chartered Accountants' centenary conference at the Festival Hall the reduction in the top rate of income tax was "probably the most important single tax reform of the present Parliament".

He said the Government believed that the present mix of self-regulation and statutory control in the City was about right, and that there was no case for "tilting the balance" towards a greater degree of government control.

It must be seen as a signal of our sustained intention to continue reducing the attractions of the tax avoidance industry." However, he admitted that capital taxes were still too heavy although some form of capital taxation was here to stay.

Morgan Grenfell, the urban

person of a lawyer, the urban

tobacco business founded in 1897 all but succeeded in seizing the most famous silversmith in the world—founded by William Asprey in 1780.

Dunhill, backed by Mr Anton Rupert, an Afrikaans businessman, and partnered by Preston Grammar School's richest old boy, Sheikh Al-Tajir, lost for the very reason that it was thought they would win—money. When it came to the

point, the outsiders—Dunhill and its Arab backer—were simply not prepared to match what the Establishment—represented by merchant banker Morgan Grenfell and its City

connections—were willing to pay.

Morgan Grenfell and its City

connections—were willing to pay.

Dunhill got some dissident Aspreys to sell their shares at £28.50 each and, gaining 37 per

## Grand Met lifts bid for Liggett

By Baron Phillips

Grand Metropolitan, the brewing and hotels group, advanced its claim on Liggett, the United States cigarette and drinks conglomerate, by increasing the offer for the shares it does not already own.

Last night the British group announced that it was raising its offer to around \$570 from its previous bid of \$450m. On the news the American-based Standard Brands said that it was withdrawing its offer for Liggett.

It says the increased prices will be paid to all stockholders tendering securities, including those which have already been tendered. The offer will expire at midnight, Eastern Standard Time on Thursday, May 29.

This is the latest round in a

takeover battle which promised



## EEC energy chiefs agree to cut oil consumption

The energy ministers of the European Community yesterday agreed that the share of oil in gross EEC energy consumption should be cut to around 40 per cent by 1990.

They also agreed to cut back the use of oil in electricity generating so that nuclear energy or solid fuel should account for between 70 and 75 per cent of the primary energy needed for electricity production.

But one of the more pressing issues in energy policy—that of an EEC approach to next week's meeting of ministers from member countries of the International Energy Agency (IEA) in Paris—was handled informally today in as not to offend France which has refused to join the IEA.

Mr David Howell, the secretary of state for energy, said that any shortfall caused by a stoppage of oil supplies from Iran could be absorbed by the EEC in the short term.

### Nordic cooperation

Sweden, Finland and Norway should start planning future energy cooperation for their Nordic regions, based on oil and gas finds off the coast of North Norway. Mr Odvar Nordli, Prime Minister of Norway, told a press conference after a two-day closed meeting of prime ministers of the five Nordic countries.

### Uranium agreement

France and Argentina have agreed on a \$200 (£87.5m) uranium development programme. Peccinc Uguine Kuhlmann SA (PUK), a French aluminium, minerals and steel group, will help Argentina produce 700 tons of refined uranium ore annually for its nuclear power plants.

### OECD prices slowdown

The growth of consumer prices in member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development slowed in 1.1 per cent in March from 1.2 per cent in February and 1.5 per cent in January, the OECD said yesterday.

Ousting of President Binaisa puts UK's growing £19m market at risk

## Return of uncertainty in Uganda

British exporters sold £18.3m of goods to Uganda last year, and expect that this week's reported overthrow of President Binaisa will hinder the development of the country into a major trader.

Uganda is by no means a large market for British business, but trade officials believe that it has the potential to become as important an African nation as Kenya.

When President Amin was defeated in last year's war against Tanzanian-led troops, he left behind little foreign exchange with which the country could recover from an expensive military conflict.

Trade officials do not expect the reported overthrow of President Binaisa to affect the plans of two Asian family groups, Madhvani and Mehta, to retake possession of sugar and tea estates and steel mills which they had operated until 1972, when President Amin expelled the Ugandan Asians.

No agreement has yet been reached over the question of the ownership of the companies' £100m assets or compensation for their seizure. Transport equipment and machinery accounted for a large part of last year's British exports to the country, followed by medical supplies, food, and chemicals.

No great strides forward were expected in the exports field until Uganda

managed to gain further foreign aid agreements, and some form of financing from the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund.

But further political infighting will only serve to increase the dismay of trade officials who have been concerned about the lack of broad economic planning from Kampala in the past. In the long term, Uganda can only fulfil its hopes of becoming a prosperous African state for which it has the potential, by rebuilding the five most important Ugandan products—cotton, tea, tobacco, coffee, and to a lesser extent copper.

The government which came in after Amin failed to make much headway in tackling these problems, according to exporters to the country. Until they are resolved, Uganda will remain desperately short of foreign exchange and reliant on foreign aid to fulfil its most basic development needs.

A change of government, even by force, is unlikely to change the need for foreign aid and its consequent benefits for British industry, but this week's events put back further the day when Kampala returns to a semblance of business normality.

From the President, the British Scrap Federation

Sir, Regarding the Queen's Award for Exports, if our experience is anything to go by, it is not surprising that there were fewer applicants for export awards this year than in 1979—a drop of nearly a third to the lowest total since the 632 who applied in 1974. This would seem to indicate that a great many concerns have decided that the rules applied by the Award Selection Committee in the award-giving process are biased in favour of white-collar technology as against blue-collar technology.

Some of our member companies have been applying for four or five years; we were told they would have to be patient. For our part, we made it clear that we would regard an award to any member as being commendation for the great effort being made by the industry and that it would give great pleasure to all the people who work in the ferrous scrap industry.

In 1974 we exported 311,000 tonnes of ferrous scrap worth approximately £10m. Since then, while maintaining a crucial home market with the iron and steel making industries, we have worked steadily on building up an export trade which is

now running at levels well beyond anything we have achieved in the past.

In 1978 the overseas earnings by the scrap industry was a record £75m on an export figure of 1,347 million tonnes. This year we are confident we will substantially improve on this and expect the total tonnage of our exports to pass the two million mark. In March this year we exported approximately the same tonnage as during the whole of 1974. This export achievement by the industry is reflected in the annual figure of those individual companies who have applied unsuccessfully for an award.

The companies within the scrap industry which spearhead this drive for exports face extremely sharp competition in difficult overseas markets. Their effort is backed by many thousands of smaller companies who collect iron and steel scrap from every quarter. In so doing they not only provide the British steel industry with a valuable indigenous raw material but contribute greatly to the environment by removing unnecessary material from our towns and countries.

On the technological front, the British scrap industry has developed during the last decade beyond all recognition. Technological innovation is

David Hewson

## Engineering links sought by Indian delegation

By Edward Townsend

A major new initiative to stimulate two-way trade between the United Kingdom and India began this week with a visit to London by a top level delegation of Indian engineering industry leaders.

There are hopes that trade between the United Kingdom and India—now running 50 per cent higher than a year ago—will be increased and that Indian industry can attract more British firms to collaborate in joint ventures, particularly in other countries.

This week's mission is being sponsored jointly by the Confederation of British Industry and the British and South Asian Trade Association (BASATA) and is led by Mr Manmohan Singh, president of the Association of Indian Engineering Industry.

Although trade is increasing Indian industry is concerned that Britain's traditionally strong links with the country are weakening.

Mr Singh stressed that British engineering companies' share in India's international collaboration deals had declined from 46 per cent in 1975 to 25 per cent last year. Joint ventures with Japanese and German companies, however, had been rising steadily.

"Britain is good at high technology and at international business while we have a core of skilled workers and are close to the markets that we consider important. Like Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the Yemen, Kuwait and Africa". Mr Singh said.

India had been progressively lifting import restrictions in a bid to boost its economy. "The old impressions do not apply any more. We are now demonstrating what the new India has to offer, and to encourage British and Indian industry to join hands".

In recent years British industry had won some major contracts in India in the fertilizer, power and aerospace fields. Total United Kingdom exports to India last year were worth £456m—an increase of £107m on 1978, while Indian exports to the United Kingdom rose by £31m to £366m.

Current joint British-Indian ventures consist principally of British process expertise, supported by detailed engineering, erection and construction, and supply of some plant and equipment from India.

"Prime contractors from Europe, America and Japan are already placing a good number of contracts with Indian companies. There have been power transmission projects in Nigeria, a fertilizer project in Bangladesh, a housing complex in Kuwait and a petrochemicals project in Abu Dhabi".

"These are the kind of joint ventures which we want to see more of."

## EEC 'needs improved energy plan'

Dr Karlheinz Bund, chairman of the West German Ruhrkohle, said that the European Community must develop and implement an energy strategy which would exploit the full potential of its indigenous resources.

He addressed the Coal and Energy conference in London on Tuesday that the community has been largely unsuccessful in achieving the energy targets.

The community developed a plan in response to the 1973 energy crisis incorporating coal and nuclear fuel which laid the foundations for a policy until 1985.

Achieving these goals proved difficult. Dr Bund said that political pressure or lack of investment have prevented expansion in nuclear power. Only about 40 per cent of the expected nuclear power levels were achieved.

But coal import targets, predicted to reach 60 million tonnes by 1985, have been achieved already.

Dr Bund argued that the West German example could be used for establishing a coal policy which would sustain growth in the industry without restricting imports unnecessarily.

The Germans are implementing a 15-year contract drawn up between the country's 40 utility and mining companies.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Disappointment of scrap industry over export awards

From the President, the British Scrap Federation

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In 1974 we exported 311,000 tonnes of ferrous scrap worth approximately £10m. Since then, while maintaining a crucial home market with the iron and steel making industries, we have worked steadily on building up an export trade which is

nothing new to our and the research and development of new processes and prices frequently carried out by our own members. Our staff efficiency in reclaiming improved continually, enormous benefits to our national economy. The saving achieved by the industry is tremendous.

In expressing our disappointment, I believe my views will be echoed by leaders of other industries in this. The result may well be that in application, Queen's Award for Export year and certainly our are beginning to whether it is worthwhile.

It may be that what is required is a change in specifically to companies. Why should an industry tributed in one way or to the success of another?

Yours faithfully,  
A. P. BIRD,  
President,  
British Scrap Federation

16 High Street,  
Brampton,  
Huntingdon,  
Cambridgeshire, PE12 8EJ

## Value of the Citizens' Advice Bureaux

From Mr Jeremy Leight

Sir, I am afraid that Mr George Pickering (May 9) has done a considerable disservice to his thousands of fellow workers in the Citizens' Advice service who feel they are a worthwhile function of professional practitioners in giving information and advice to the community.

The analogy with practice can be drawn from the C.P. in his fable CAB can cope adequately with the straightforward and predictable majority of cases brought to it and can provide a service coupled to that of specialists, needed for referral, in a range of cases at the right time.

Of course CAB must claim omniscience, and can only be expected to be of service in a range of cases at the right time.

We are, however, of the value of this a first-tier advice service public, providing a firm of call for anybody about anything. This organization framework within which any people, bringing a range of experience to work, are in a position to help to their fellow citizens.

Mr Johnson underlines contribution of that service, as he does the supporting information which, combining national and locally gathered material, enjoys a respect outside the service and gives confidence within it which may not be justified by his claim.

Yours faithfully,  
JEREMY LEIGHTON,  
Director,  
National Association  
Citizens' Advice Bureaux  
Drury Lane,  
London WC2B 5SW.  
May 8.

## A home for pension fund money

From Dr D. A. Alderson

Sir, If pension funds have so much money that they are finding difficulty in investing it and if there is a shortage of money for house purchase, there seems to be a simple answer to both problems. It would be a pleasure to know that one's mortgage payments were contributing to one's pension.

Yours faithfully,  
D. A. ALDERSON,  
Parthians,  
Corstorphine,  
Stonelaw,  
Staffordshire ST15 8TA.

## Size of building societies' advances

From Mr J. B. Hodge

Sir, It is strange the conclusions that some people draw from a particular set of facts.

Why does Margaret Stone (April 30) draw the conclusion that solicitors receive preferential treatment from building societies simply because the figures show that they receive average advances of £23,000 compared with doctors and dentists who receive £16,000?

Could the explanation not be

## More wines for the discerning

From Mr John Arnold

Sir, We wish to draw your attention to the fact that Weinstock, Bond, Lewis & Co (Bristol, Derry, May 7) have no connection with the wine company and we are frankly rather surprised they should set up in competition with such a similar name. The public should not confuse the two as we have some important wines we are proposing also to bin-end.

Robert Rouge—an unassuming wine from the Pays de Nantes.

Pinot Blanc—a varietal from the Loire, Georgia.

Haut Villars—a flat wine from the Champagne region that could be banked on formerly.

Flowers flavour to private eye witnesses.

Ch. Haut Meyney 1960—a venerable and balsamic wine with harsh undertones.

Mouton Roschel— from a mountainous region near Brussels.

Spirits:

The Major—a London malt of 67 years in cask that travels well and suffers from export tariffs.

"Cosy" Gin takes a back seat now.

Yours,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
For Arnold Wine Stock,  
Priory Lodge,  
Follifoot,  
Harrowgate,  
North Yorkshire.

in the case of doctors and dentists on the other hand.

Even if building societies to solicitors I cannot think they would do it to the extent of lending them advances a 50 per cent greater than advanced to doctors and dentists.

Yours faithfully,  
J. B. HODGE,  
190 Fleet Street,  
London EC4A 2JX.

This year was Comben's 75th anniversary as a major housebuilding company—

\* Profits before tax passed £5m, for the first time and earnings per share were a record 12.3p.

\* With sales success in Portugal and further new sites in the Paris region, the overseas division contributed a profit of £365,000.

\* The Group is in a strong land bank position for several years ahead.

**COMBEN HOMES**

Year to 31/12/79 9 months to 31/3/80

Turnover	£900	£900
Profit before taxation	51,061	21,292
Earnings per share	5.003	1.465
Dividend per share	12.30p	6.07p
	2.55p	1.70p

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary, Comben Group Ltd, 1 Portland Square, Bristol, BS2 8RF.

## Weathering the indicators

Saudi Arabian decision to raise oil by \$2 a barrel gave sterling a lift in exchange markets yesterday, pushing up the \$2.30 level once again. Whether or not it is likely to test the level usly remains to be seen. On the one it is still too early to say whether the year half to the slide in United States rates will prove sufficient to stabilize United States currency.

the other, the petrocurrency and high est rate attractions of sterling must look what less clear-cut so long as we continue to get figures like yesterday's average figures for March—showing an al rise of over 20 per cent.

These figures did nothing to help the gilt et, though most of the fall did in fact ahead of them. Demand simply died after a steady enough opening that saw Government broker supply the new 1992 in small amounts at £20.3 and £20.3/16. day brings the full April money supply es, with the prospect of an acceptable ght sterling M3 rise but a horrific bank ng-increase. Friday brings the April figures and an April RPI figure gen- expected to be almost 21 per cent up year ago.

its Patons

### ITENCY uations

Patons' relatively cheering results and

of better to come in 1980 provided

for a modest uprating of the shares,

h have since risen 5p to 49p. They

look cheap on earnings grounds: the

ratio on—Coats—a nearly full tax

is only 4.1. But it would be hard to

yield much less than the current

per cent after the 5 per cent increase in gross payment.

ates does not have problems on the scale

of Total: its exposure to the United

dom textiles industry, for example, is

there was only a 6.5m cash out-

in 1979 leaving gearing unchanged at

and in 1980 Coats expects some recovery

the United Kingdom and higher trading

it is hard to see the group making

more than £65m. And, as always,

ency is a major uncertainty. Fluctuations

cost £15m split equally between

sterling, exceptional devaluations in

Turkey, and the expected falls in

currencies.

iture dividends, says Coats, will have to

over by CCA earnings. In 1979 they

less than a third covered even after a

re tax adjustment to compensate for

Coats reckons is an absurdly high

depreciation provision. In 1980 Coats intends

provide a more realistic depreciation

under CCA but scope for dividend

looks slim.

### imposes iderwriting pects

quarter results from Royal Insurance

profits almost doubled to £25.5m pre-

and follow Tuesday's announcement

Commercial Union of a less notable

per cent improvement to £26.3m.

each case, however, the outcome is

terred in comparison with an awful storm-

cked first quarter last time and thus

is out only false promise for the year

ad.

elped by better weather and the effects

peril shortages on motor claims, Royal

United States underwriting losses to

against £7.8m with the operating ratio

up to 105.2. But like CU which cut

United States loss from £7.4m to £6.8m

the operating ratio down almost

points to 103.7 per cent, Royal is still

ing towards fast deteriorating conditions

the Atlantic.

ith competition still raging fiercely it

not hard to project Royal's United States

erwriting deficit this year spiralling

in £8.2m to nearer £30m despite its selec-

Meanwhile, a more expansive CU could

the deficit leaping to £40m from around

in, assuming of course that 1980 passes

without climatic catastrophes.

elped by a swing into profit in the

## Business Diary: Biggles revs up • Publishers' advances

stitutions may soon be

for some money to put into film of Commander James

gloves, better-known as

managers in their younger

as the legendary Biggles.

rian Scrope's Yellowbill

ductions, as Business Diary

was set up four years

to buy the Biggles rights.

Now Yellowbill has signed a

production agreement with

Robert Stigwood Organiza-

and is negotiating with

Disney on a deal whereby

Disney may put up half

production costs, estimated

between \$15m and \$20m, and

distribute the film world

week's sales drive. Mrs James

said, also want to get more

managers to go into bookshops

not only to buy books on golf

but books which will help them

to do their jobs better as well.

American managers, she says,

are more conditioned to buying

business books because, unlike

the case in this country, most

middle and top managers have

been to business schools.

The long-term prospectus for

very good, but they have to be

good, practical, back-to-basics

books.

Mrs James and Business

Books have two runners in next

week's effort. Effective Speaking

and Managing Negotiations

This last puts forth the 1979

dispute at The Times as a

model of how a management

should go about negotiating.

I thought I would mention that

in case Private-Eye did.

The publishers behind next

Walter Goldsmith, the

director-general of the Institute

of Directors, is a leading

exponent of management

machiavelli, but none the less

believes that he can drop his

call to take unions to court, in

view of the turnout during yes-

terday's Day of Action.

He says that the IOD's main

objectives have been achieved

without legal proceedings, in

that union members who went

to work need not fear reprisals

and in any case the loss to

industry is probably not as

great as feared.

Goldsmith went out in a

limb a few weeks ago in urging

members to sue unions for

damages arising from lost pro-

duction. At that time he

estimated that industry could

lose up to £315m in output.

Goldsmith wrote to Sir

Michael Havers, the Attorney-

General, getting him to clarify

the employers' legal position.

His behind-the-scenes meetings

with the Newspaper Publishers Association helped

to spur Victor Matthews and

Express Newspapers to seek

and gain a High Court injunction

against the prime unions.

Goldsmith's outspoken criti-

cism of the unions' strategy

and the resulting publicity,

worried some IOD council mem-

bers. But all is well: it appears

that the rank and file liked it

and new subscribers are lining

up to sign on.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## Hectic trading after news of North Sea gas finds

News of two major finds in the North Sea kept the market bubbling in oils yesterday and provided, probably for a short time, a firmer tone elsewhere.

An early start had seen most dealers arrive on time for the start of trading, determined not to let the TCE day of action affect them. For the most part, they were well rewarded.

Once again, all eyes were firmly on the oil scene, where the previous night's report of a major gas find in the North Sea had been followed by a similar one from BP. This set the pace for some hectic trad-

**Sotheby's share price climbed 15p to 470p yesterday following the auction house's sale in New York where a record price was paid for a twentieth century painting. But it still faces a possible Office of Fair Trading investigation into its buyers' premium, depending on the results of the antique dealers' case which is currently in the courts.**

ing, with prices moving swiftly ahead, particularly among the more speculative second-liners. In addition, reports later confirmed, of a \$2 a barrel increase in the price of Saudi oil fuelled the fire.

But by the close the temptation to take profits proved all too much for some and most shares closed off the top.

Tuesday saw a similar pattern with oils continuing to receive favourable attention until late in the afternoon. At this point, the profit-takers moved in with most prices finishing off the top at the close. However, some gains were still in evidence, par-

ticularly among the more speculative second-liners. Sieben Jeapset a further 45p to 665p, with Berkeley Exploration putting on another 5p to 665p. Shell, part in a big North Sea gas find, advanced 25p to 380p after hours.

Confirmation of its recent oil find in Hampshire drew responses up 10p to 158p, while its partner, Cenoco, inched ahead another 4p to 165p.

Elsewhere in the market, confidence was beginning to return, helped by the overnight fall in prime rates in the United States and the buoyancy in oils. ICI rose 12p to 392p among leading industrials, with Fisons

up 6p to 249p and Rickett &

Coleman 3p to 172p.

A number of major company announcements also provided a bright feature, with Woolworths dipping 4p to 58p, following sharply lower first-quarter figures, and UDS going 1p firmer to 69p after full-year results.

Also in stores, House of Fraser rose 4p to 145p, spurred by a further 10p to 158p, while its partner, Cenoco, inched ahead another 4p to 165p.

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British Sugar's rejection of the approach from S. & W. Berlitz helped the shares to 3p up to 142p.

Equities had a better session inspired by the overnight rally in Wall St. But with most dealers worried about the

journey home, all business had been completed by midday.

As a result, the FT Index closed 3.1 up at 444.0, having been 3.3 higher at noon.

Leading industrials had ICI 6p higher at 394p reflecting the group's Niman Field interests.

Others to gain ground included GKN at 160p, Fisons at 287p, GEC at 249p, GEC at 307p and GKN at 265p, all 1p or 2p higher.

Dunlop again came in for attention with about 3m shares changing hands, most of which are thought to have made their way out to the Far East. The price remained unchanged at 70p. Despite the continued buying from Far Eastern investors, most observers continue to sour on suggestions of any bid from Sims Darby.

But it was BP's gas find in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, at block 30/4, which had been the main talking point with the share price racing ahead 14p to 354p.

Shell also continued to reflect its own gas strike in the North Sea, announced the previous evening, rising 4p to 384p with the project, leaping 25p to 525.

Jobbers, too, remained fairly cautious about the find, pointing out that with Norwegian tax at 92 per cent and the gas still in the ground it would have to be a sizable find to be profitable.

But speculators were undeterred. Anglo-Arid rose 90p to 968p and Clyde jumped 5p to 576p. At the heavier end of the market, Petrofina advanced 24p to 880p.

The speculation did not stop there. I.C. Gas rose 12p to 850p and Carwoods closed at 210p.

Shares of Crest Nicholson, Beecham and BATs.

dipped, 4p to 101p after announcing a £2m cash-call to shareholders. Speculative interest boosted shares of Southampton and Isle of Wight Line 7p to 167p, both in a thin market.

Speculative attention was also turned to Sotheby's 23p higher at 72p, with takeover favourite, Mallinson Denny 2p firmer at 72p.

In foods, Sainsbury hardened 10p to 346p after recent figures, while speculative attention boosted R. Matthews 23p to 343p. British Sugar's rejection of the approach from S. & W.

Speculators finally cottoned on to the fact yesterday that North West Mining's business was in oils, rather than metal as its name suggests. As a result the share price roared up 10p to 50p strengthened by the group's connexion with Cenoco and the Humberly Grove partners.

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## Maple's last defence against Waring bid

By Rosemary Unsworth

Maple Holdings, the furniture retailer, has issued a final statement as its last defence against the £27.5m bid from the Waring and Gillow group.

In a statement to shareholders, Mr David Keys, Maple's chairman, said that the group's freehold and leasehold properties are now value for money.

Speculators are also buying from the group, with a £1.5m value for money.

Maple's board also said that interim profits will be slightly ahead of last year's £1.6m and that the full-year results are expected to show significant growth. In 1979 the group made £4.3m pre-tax profit. The interim dividend is expected to be 2.85p gross on the existing share capital, compared with 2.5p.

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Maple's board also said that interim profits will

# The growth of Unilever

Sir David Orr reflects on fifty years of progress and achievement at the Annual General Meeting on Wednesday 14th May 1980.

This year Unilever celebrates its fiftieth birthday. It is a good opportunity to look back at the past and forward to the future, and to highlight the key elements of continuity and change which have dominated our history.

**"In 1930 two large companies united to form one of the largest industrial groups in the world."**

One of them, Lever Brothers, was a British company, predominantly concerned with soap; the other, the Margarine Union, had been formed by a combination of two great margarine businesses in the Netherlands, Van den Berghs and Jurgens. The founder families and the managers who forged the merger could hardly have predicted the economic disaster of the thirties and the world war which followed, but they had formed a company which had the strength to meet these crises. Unilever owes its existence today to their foresight and courage fifty years ago.

On its fiftieth birthday Unilever is still one of the largest companies in the world. In a changing and often turbulent environment, no business can grow without the ability to look ahead, without being ready to change, and without a clear perception of the needs and requirements of its customers, of its employees, of its shareholders, of society and of governments.

**"Efficient business is a dynamic force which not only responds to change but itself makes a positive contribution to change."**

This is the very essence of private enterprise in its role of creating economic wealth. I am convinced that Unilever has made a real contribution to the improvement of the standard of living in many countries.

In 1930 only 20% of Unilever's net profit came from its activities outside Europe; this has now doubled to 40% - mainly through expansion in South America, Africa and Asia. There have been even more dramatic changes in the range of products which Unilever manufactures and sells. In 1930, soap and edible fats together provided 90% of Unilever's profits; today their contribution is no more than 40% of the total. We have developed our business in frozen foods and ice cream, and extended our interests in packaged soup and tea; in these four product fields we are now among the world's leading producers. We have also expanded in toilet preparations and in some of our industrial activities, such as packaging and chemicals.

**"Developments in the political and social field have had an enormous impact on our business."**

In Western Europe we have seen the birth and growth of the European Community. We in Unilever welcomed the Treaty of Rome and the concept of a common trading group because Western Europe is still Unilever's heartland; and its continuing prosperity is vital for us.

The United States has had a major influence on developments in Europe since the war - and we attach great importance to Unilever's performance there.

In a number of the developing countries rapid income growth has created new opportunities for us. In many cases the developing countries have traditionally been important sources of raw materials, such as oils and fats, to the Western world. With increasing affluence, the demand for such materials for local processing and consumption has grown at a far higher rate than local production - and, therefore, at the expense of exports.

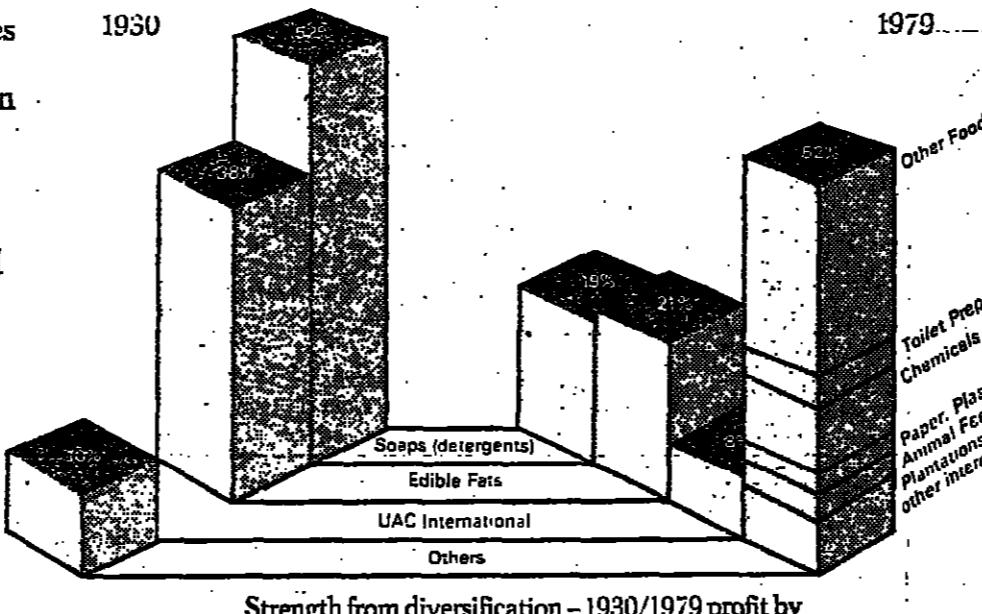
**"Three specific post-war developments have had considerable influence on making Unilever the kind of company it is today."**

UAC - The United Africa Company - was originally a trading business with a history of more than 150 years. During the years after the second world war it became clear that the winds of political, economic, and social change were beginning to blow strongly in West Africa; and our management realised that the future for the traditional trading activities of UAC was bleak. At the same time they saw that the skill and experience of UAC and their knowledge of West Africa could be applied in new directions. They undertook with determination the huge tasks of re-deploying capital from trading to manufacturing investment and of re-training their people.

Today UAC International, as it is now called, is engaged in such diverse activities as brewing beer, manufacturing textiles, pharmaceutical products, foods, toiletries, timber and truck assembly. All this adds up to a story of imagination, entrepreneurial courage and success that has yielded great benefits to the countries of West Africa and to Unilever.

Unilever's most ambitious development into a new product field during its first half century was our entry into frozen foods. Until the war the process of quick freezing food products was virtually unknown outside North America. While Unilever had no experience in this field, we recognised the exciting potential for this form of convenience food; and shortly after the war we began to develop frozen food businesses in a number of European countries.

The project required substantial investment by Unilever in processing plant, cold stores and refrigerated transport - and in human effort. Return on this investment in the early years was very



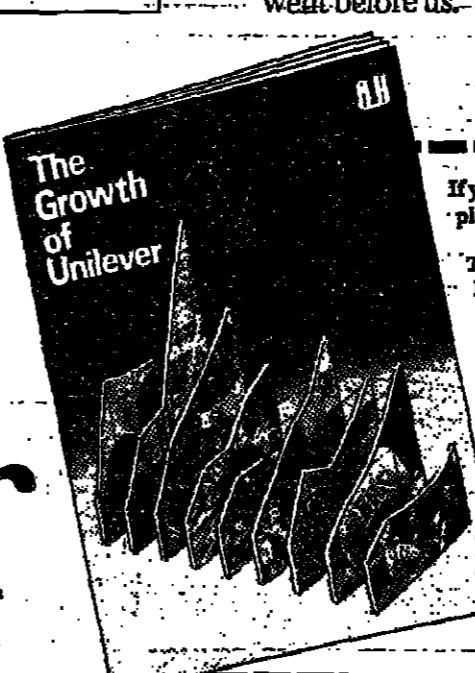
#### Products in the United Kingdom owned by Unilever in 1930 and still going strong

Margarines	Foods	Soaps
Blue Band 1912	Wall's 1786	Knight's Castle 1919
Echo 1912	John West Salmon 1884	Lifebuoy Domestic 1894
Stork 1901	Skippers c.1903	Lux Toilet 1928
Washing Products	Household Product 1904	Pears 1789
Lux Flakes 1900	Vim 1904	Sunlight 1884
Omo 1909		
Persil 1909		
Personal Products		
Atkinsons Gold Medal Eau de Cologne and English Lavender		c.1820
Eas-Shaving Stick		c.1920
Erasmic Shaving Stick		c.1919

50 Years of Anglo-Dutch Enterprise

# Unilever

The Annual General Meeting of Unilever NV took place in Rotterdam on the same day. Mr. E. van der Heijden, Chairman of Unilever NV, presided and delivered the same speech as Sir David Orr in London. The Company has published its Annual Report and its Annual Report to the British Government under the E.C.C. Code of Conduct for companies with interests in South Africa. Copies of the report may be obtained from the address alongside.



If you would like to receive a copy of the full text of the speech please complete this coupon

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## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Tight money policy takes toll at Bank of Ireland

By Roman Eisenstein

Stringent monetary policies in Ireland, coupled with lump-sum payments to staff on Irish entry into the European Monetary System, and the break of parity between sterling and the Irish punt, have resulted in lower profits for the Bank of Ireland, the country's largest bank. For the year to the end of March the Bank of Ireland made pre-tax profits of 42.2m Irish punts against 48.7m Irish punts. After tax and minorities, the net profit is only slightly up from 22m punts compared to 23m punts.

The preliminary statement says that results from leasing subsidiaries were well down because of the high level of lending at fixed-interest rates at a time when rates were moving up. This was particularly true for the second half of the year.

The amount charged for lump payments to staff following Irish entry into the EMS and the break of parity with sterling amounted to 6.25m punts. But for that, pre-tax profits would have been almost unchanged. The total dividend for the year is up from 17.5p to 19p.

One of the problems with Irish banking is that with credit control policies followed by the Central Bank of Ireland. The autumn quarterly bulletin from the Bank states that, following excess lending, nine banks were obliged to place supplementary deposits with the Central Bank. The Bulletin says "it was decided in increase the rates charged on such accommodation".

The monetary restriction, together with lump sum payments, were two of the factors depressing profits. Should interest rates start falling during the year the instalment credit business of the Bank of Ireland should show better results, and the bank itself could benefit from the lifting of credit restrictions.

## Record year for BMW

Bayerische Motoren Werke AG (BMW), the West German maker of high-performance cars, will produce and sell more vehicles in 1980 than in 1979, according to the chairman, Herr Eberhard Von Kuenheim.

He predicted that BMW's 1980 sales and production would top the record 1979 levels, when the company increased its net earnings by 16.2 per cent to a record DM175m (about £41m) from DM150.5m in 1978.

Because of the higher earnings, BMW raised its 1979 dividend to DM10 per DM50 nominal share from DM9 in 1978.

Worldwide sales totalled DM7.407bn in 1979, up 13 per

## International

cent from 1978, while car production totalled 336,981 units, up 5 per cent from 1978.

Export deliveries totalled 172,861 units, up 5.3 per cent, while domestic deliveries totalled 162,271 units in 1979, up 3.3 per cent.

Sales of the parent company, BMW AG, rose 10.1 per cent to DM6.56bn in 1979, the nominal share from DM9 in 1978.

Worldwide sales totalled DM7.407bn in 1979, up 13 per

cars, up 5 per cent from the similar 1979 period. This compared to a decline of 7 per cent in overall West German car production in the same period, the BMW chairman said.

He said that exports climbed 13 per cent to 71,000 units, but domestic registrations of new BMWs were down 9 per cent to 56,000 units as of April.

The BMW chief indicated that the company was counting on continued growth of export sales in order to boost 1980 sales and production above the 1979 levels.

The company plans to increase its fixed asset investments to over DM700m this year compared with DM472.8m in 1979.

**Thomson-Brandt**

First-quarter consolidated turnover of the Thomson-Brandt electronics group rose by 16.4 per cent to 7,382m francs from 6,343m francs in the similar 1979 period.

Most active branches were industrial electronics with 3,644m francs (3,143m francs a year ago), electric consumer goods 2,116m francs (1,753m francs), electro-mechanical equipment, 608m francs (511m francs) and medical activities 517.8m francs (489.4m francs a year ago).

The remainder was accounted for by bulbs and lighting and engineering services.—AP—Dow Jones, Paris.

**Woodside Petroleum**

Woodside Petroleum of Australia is seeking a credit package of about \$1,000m from a group of international banks to finance its share of a gas project on the north west shelf off Australia, banking sources said.

The majority of the package is expected to be based around a syndicated Eurocredit, though export credit-financing may also play a large role. The company has been holding talks with a number of international banks and using the merchant bank, Morgan Grenfell as adviser.

At 37p, the shares yield 14.7 per cent and the p/e ratio on stated earnings is 5.5.

## Bulmer and Lumb profits fall by 55 pc

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Worsted spinner Bulmer & Lumb (Holdings) is increasing the final dividend by a tenth, to leave the total for the year to March 30 up by 8 per cent to 4.45p gross, despite a sharp drop in profits.

After falling by nearly a quarter at the interim stage, the downward slide accelerated in the second half and full-year profit was 55 per cent lower than in 1978-79.

The company's turnover in the year to March 30 was up in value by only 2 per cent at £26.4m.

The group has suffered from falling volume sales while profit margins have also come under pressure.

Pre-interest profit margins slipped from 9.9 per cent to 5.9 per cent.

Pretax profits were also reduced by a turnaround from interest receivable of £54,000 to a net charge of £10,000 in 1979-80. This reflects the greater use of bank facilities due to the group's stable capital investment and re-equipment programme. The depreciation charge was also up sharply from £55,000 to £151,000.

The group has made a £450,000 provision for taxation made up entirely of tax deferral by capital allowances and stock appreciation relief. No tax is payable in respect of the year's profits.

Advance corporation tax recoverable in respect of the year's dividends amounted to £134,000.

Earnings per share were down from 12.5p to 6.7p, but the net dividend was still covered more than one and a half times.

Bulmer and Lumb has decided to close down its Jersey knitting operations, Suprima Textiles, which has been in difficulty for some time because of the overcapacity in this section of the textiles industry.

At 37p, the shares yield 14.7 per cent and the p/e ratio on stated earnings is 5.5.

## RHM's Bakery turnaround

By Catherine Gunn

Food group Ranks Hovis McDougall (RHM) is still busy putting its house in order. Problem areas remain, but profits are on the increase.

Operating profits for the six months to March 1, 1980, were nearly £6m up on the previous first half at £39.3m, but higher interest and other costs reduced increase to less than £4m, with interim pretax profits of £2.2m.

Overseas interest continue to do well, with the group's favourable exchange rates. But the Ranks Ireland subsidiary has turned in a £74,000 loss (1979 punts).

RHM has moved its head office from South-west London to Windsor and let the old head office from April 1 to the British Gas Corporation, at

close to the asking price of £1.25m a year. The cost of move and the closure of a Manchester bakery will up in the second half's financials to £406,000.

Borrowings have risen since September year-end. Interest costs reached £9.4m in the first half, up £2.1m, and is likely to rise further, short-term borrowings to cut before bank base rates rise to 12.5 per cent just has been renegotiated at 11.5 per cent.

The board has warned a second half profits will show a small improvement. Last year's £20.1m pretax which suggests around £41m the full year.

## Deutsche BP may offer shares

Deutsche BP is considering plans to offer some of its shares, currently fully-owned by its parent, British Petroleum, on the West German Stock Market. Herr Helmut Buddenberg, chairman of the management board of BP's West German unit was quoted as saying on Wednesday. The move is in line with the group's stated policy of increasing local participation.

In an interview with Donner Energie-Report, a publication concentrating on energy-related matters, Herr Buddenberg was quoted as saying that such a move had already been "cleared" with BP's headquarters in London. Deutsche BP has nominal stock capital of DM1.1bn.

Should the Deutsche BP plans ever materialize, it would mark the first time that a major multinational oil group is offering shares of its West German unit to the public in West Germany.

In his interview, as reported by the Bonn energy publication, Herr Buddenberg left open the question of when some shares would be available on the stock market.

He said that before offering Deutsche BP stock the earnings potential of the company had to be strengthened, and the situation on the market must be seen that the shares could be placed.

At Deutsche BP's headquarters in Hamburg, a company spokesman warned against drawing any premature conclusions from Herr Buddenberg's remarks as to the availability of the company stocks to the market. While he would not deny that the possibility of offering some Deutsche BP shares was being considered, he stated that the matter was still "totally undecided" and that the British parent had not yet decided any such plans.

"This may be a long-term consideration but a decision is not expectable in the near future", the spokesman stated.

At 3.52p, the shares yield 13.7 per cent and the p/e ratio on stated earnings is 3.5.

## Loss into profit at Walter Runciman

Shipping group Walter Runciman made profits of £422,000 in 1979, against a loss of £578,000 the year before. Turnover was up from £37.7m to £42.7m.

The profit was struck after tax credits of £61,000 against £61,000 last time. Extraordinary items charged after tax are £63,000 for a minority shareholder's proportion of losses and £425,000 for losses less profits on the sale of bulk carriers and closure of businesses. Earnings per share are stated at 11.6p against a loss of 6p last time.

The final dividend is 3.52p gross making a total of 5.36p the same as last time.

## Results halved at Selsincourt

Textile and garment-maker, Selsincourt saw profits more than halved in the year to January 31. The pre-tax figure fell from £4.56m to £2.06m though turnover was up 7.6 per cent to £66.5m.

Mr Lionel Leighton, the chairman, reported that the figures represented a depressed state of normal trading which grew worse during the year. In addition, the company de-stocked at low margins "to provide as clean a start as practicable to the year". Interest charges rose by £82,000 to £2.2m.

But Mr Leighton adds, there are indications of an improving situation and he is recommending a final dividend of 1.6p gross making a total for the year of 2.6p—33 per cent increase on last time.

Earnings per share came out at 3.14p, against 6.95p last time, or 1.87p against 4.2p, assuming a full tax charge.

## Margins squeezed at T. Cowie

T. Cowie, currently still in profit improvement year, but it will not be as the company would liked.

Speaking at the annual meeting in Edinburgh, Sir Leslie Leighton, the chairman, said the United Kingdom trade had picked up after the poor start while K. T. Cowie had had very satisfactory results.

United States companies both on budget and the re-ability to profitability of the Spa company has continued

First-half profits will similar to last year, which Hector regards as disappointing in view of the fact that year's first half was affected by the haulage strike. But over full year, he commented, "have a good chance of improving on 1979's results".

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